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LONDON TIMES ON THE U. STATES.

In one of the following article from
ding journal of London indicates
ge of opinion in that paper touch-
capacity and capabilities of the
of this country.

The London Times of Sept. 2.

all things together, British and
s have run a pretty fair tie
the trials of this wonderful season.
, it must be confessed, opened
other Jonathan, and for a good
the race we kept ahead. We had
Exhibition—a real new 'smart'
—which did *not* turn out a fail-
which exceeded everybody's hopes,
brought about no revolutions at
it turned out, even the extra po-
might have been dispensed with,
thousand visitors of all classes
egated and dispersed daily with-
much disturbance as attends a
country fair. Moreover, the dol-
really come tumbling in amain.
without any malice, or any wish
annoyance, but the fact is that
hyperbolical conjectures of Amer-
have fallen short of the truth in
esting particular. It was calcu-
should realize $2,000,000, where-
got over $2,100,000 at this
, with six good weeks before
And all this is in hand, too, and
on; so that we fairly walk away
rivals. The true triumph of A-
anus would be to transfer these
by some brilliant counterstroke
of Columbia. Mr. Barnum, we
actually among us, and his pre-
like that of Napoleon in the field,
ominous of business. Still, al-
the Royal Commissioners seem
barrassed with their specie, and
their friendly advisers among the
are almost as much at fault, we
not yet heard of any disposition here-
towards Mississippi bonds.

On the other hand, it is beyond all de-
every practical success of the sea-
longs to the Americans. Their con-
ts showed poorly at first but came
well on trial. Their reaping ma-
s carried conviction to the heart
British agriculturist. Their re-
threaten to revolutionize military
s completely as the original dis-
gunpowder. Their yacht takes
itself. Of all the victories ever
one has been so transcendant as that
New York schooner. The account
her performances suggest the in-
rable excellence attributed to Ju-
by the ancient poets, who describe
King of the Gods as being not only
, but having none other next to
'What's first?' 'The America.'
's second?' 'Nothing.' Besides this,
Collins's line of steam-
made the fastest passage yet
across the Atlantic;' and according
American journals, has been pur-
by British agents *'for the purpose*
ing the Cunard vessels from one
of the ocean to the other.' Finally,
crown the triumphs of the year,
ats have actually sailed through the
connecting the two continents of the
World; and, while Englishmen have
doubting and grudging, Yankees
stepped in and won the day.

we think, on the whole, we may af-
shake hands and exchange con-
ations, after which we must learn as
from each other as we can. As for
ples, we have no doubt that by next
August every vessel of the Cowes squad-
will be trimmed to the very image of
the America; there is no doubt that our
farmers will reap by machinery; and the
people, we fear, is too attractive an em-
odiment of personal power to be overlook-
ed by European mischief-makers. In fact,
while acknowledging the virtues of this in-
genious instrument, we must express our
fear that its principal effect has been
hitherto to promote murder. Of twenty
casualties in California, or the Western
States, fifteen will be found, on examina-
tion, to have been perpetrated with revolv-
ers. The invention supplies both tempta-
tion to the offence and certainty in its ex-
ecution; for it must be bad shooting,
indeed, if one shot does not tell out of
five. It was once thought advisable to
organize 'life preservers' as weapons im-
porting no honest purpose, we hardly see
how repeating pistols are to escape a sim-
ilar reproach. They were, no doubt, found
serviceable in 'frontier action,' but the in-
vention cuts two ways, and we very much
question whether Mr. Colt's discovery has
not cost the Americans more lives than the
Mexicans."

From the New York Express.

Then and Now; or, The Contrast.—
Circumstances have induced the American
press of late to dwell on the tone of that
of Great Britain towards this country more
particularly than has been our wont.—
The invidious comparisons that were made
by the London Times and other journals
of the English metropolis between the
American and other contributions to the
Great Industrial Exhibition in Hyde Park,
followed up by the successes achieved by
our countrymen when the contest for
superiority became practical, as in the case
of the Virginia reaping machine, the New
York plough, and the Yankee locksmith,
and by the triumph of an American clipper
over the best sailing craft England could
produce, are the circumstances we mean.
We fear the subject is well nigh exhausted,
though we still hardly take up a news-
paper without being stunned with a pretty
loud Yankee crow from some quarter or
other.

We see, in a very amusing letter from
London in the Journal of Commerce, that
the Virginia tobacco has been unhesitating-
ly pronounced to be unrivalled in the
Great Exhibition, and that two "of the
very accomplished English jurors on sub-
stances used for food are tobacco chewers;
while their American co-jurors never tasted
a *quid*, though to the manor born. The
former bore emphatic testimony to the
superiority of the American *weed*."

Then we are told that "the great gas-
tronome, Ganter," cooked a Kentucky
ham, without knowing where it came from,
and pronounced it unsurpassable in flavor;
a new feast is made that Hobbs picks
every body's locks, while nobody can pick
Hobbs's; the announcement is made for
the first time that it had been officially
decided that "the superiority of the
American cotton was as decisive as in the
case of the American yacht;" next we are
told that "of all the 'substances used for
food,' that which attracted most attention,
for its novelty and its adaptation to nu-
merous important practical uses, is the
'meat biscuit' of Mr. Gail Borden, jr. of
Texas," of the value of which the jury
marked their sense "by awarding the
highest evidence of their approbation to its
inventor. A canister of it was sent to
Sir John Herschel, who, unsolicited, wrote
a letter testifying to its excellence. Count
de Kergolay deemed it of such merit as to
present it to the Agricultural Society of
France, who highly appreciated it, and
appointed one of its scientific committees
to investigate its qualities more thoroughly
than could be done in general *seance*,"
[session.]

So, to sum it all up, we have beaten
John Bull in steam navigation, ship-build-
ing and sailing, reaping, ploughs, and
ploughing, locksmithery, pressing ma-
chines, firearms, and other things; have
sent him better cotton than he can get
elsewhere, the finest piece of sculpture,
and a water-route across the continent, by
the way of Nicaragua.

The development of these interesting
facts has caused quite a change to come
over the spirit of our English contempo-
raries' dreams and they are now praising
us and ours with a warmth and vigor that
really makes us, modest Jonathans that
we are, blush. The Times itself, as we
showed a day or two ago by citations from
its columns, is puffing us with a pertinacity
that puts us in dreadful peril of a self-ex-
altation and complacency which it would
not be at all be becoming in a daughter
to exhibit towards a venerable mother.

The London Shipping and Mercantile
Gazette, in a late number, has this para-
graph, in the course of an article upon the
future of America:

"We have no desire at present to enter
upon any question of disputed policy; but
we wish to record our opinion that *the*
empire of the seas must before long be ceded
to America. Its persevering enterprise,
its great commerce, and its accruing wealth
are certain to secure this prize; nor will
England be in a situation to dispute it
with her. Without this crowning capital
to its power, the onward march of the U.
States to what we believe will be over-
whelming greatness might not be so
speedily accomplished; but America, as
mistress of the ocean, must overstride the
civilized world."

"Forty years ago," says a contemporary,
"Europe sat in astonishment and terror
under the shadow of Napoleon's gigantic
empire. At that time, in a debate in the
British Parliament, something was said of
the American navy, when a member re-
marked that 'the American navy consisted
of *six vessels;*' whereupon," says the news-
paper account, "the House burst into a fit
of laughter." It would be interesting to
know how many of those laughing legisla-
tors are now living. The gigantic empire
of Napoleon has crumbled to dust, and the
despised nation of six vessels has now
within her grasp the empire of the seas
and the dominion of the civilized world.

MR. WEBSTER'S SPEECH,

In reply to the welcome given to the Presi-
dent and the Cabinet at Boston.

May it please your Excellency, this oc-
casion is not mine. Its honor and its du-
ties are not due to or from me. The
State, the great State, the old State, the
old patriotic Bunker Hill and Faneuil
Hall State of Massachusetts has invited
the President of the United States within
her borders. To your honored person and
to your honored office, may it please your
Excellency, this visit is paid. Sir, I am
a good deal touched with the kind, the too
kind reception which you have given us.

As I have said, sir, the occasion belongs
to the President and to those of his Cabi-
net who are strangers. Thank God, I am
no stranger here. [Applause.] I am of
Massachusetts, [hear, hear!] bone of her
bone, and flesh of her flesh, [cheers,] and
I would rather rejoice in taking a part
with you, may it please your Excellency,
as the Governor of the State, and my fel-
low-citizens who surround you, in paying
honor to the United States, [cheers,] than
in acting any part, or in demanding any
part towards myself.

And, may it please your Excellency, I
wish, in the first place, to say that from
the bottom of my heart I wish entire suc-
cess to your administration of the great af-
fairs of this State. In whosever hands
those affairs fall, if they are fairly and im-
partially administered, those hands shall
have my hand in their support and main-
tenance. [Sensation.]

In the next place, I wish to say that I
devoutly wish that the great interests of
the Commonwealth may prosper. Our in-
terests are various. They are complex.—
We have a million of people living on a
very small surface, on a sterile soil, and
beneath an inclement sky; and yet we are
full of happiness, and all are, as we say in
the country, "well-to-do in the world, and
enjoying neighbor's fare." [Cheers.] Now,
that must be owing to wise legislation.—
It must be owing to great economy and
prudence among the people. It must be
owing to a system of education. It must
be owing to something that is not in the
earth, nor in the sky, but in the soul and
heart of man, and woman, and child. [Re-
newed cheers.] And these I hope will
prosper.

I hope, too, that every concern of this
great Commonwealth under your adminis-
tration and those of your successors may
prosper; and above all, *above all*, a senti-
ment I can never repress, and hardly post-
pone, my ardent prayer is that this whole
country, bound together as it is by ties of
interest, of affinity, of association, may
continue to be bound together for ever,
until that thing shall happen which I
know will never happen, under God's
blessing—until the Constitution of the
country shall prove a curse to it. [Pro-
longed applause.] Never! *Never! Never!* NEVER!

Why, what is it that supports all these
interests? What is it? Here is a mass of
commerce. Who protects it? Here is a
vast interest in manufactures. Who pro-
tects it? Here is a coasting trade run-
ning from Newburyport round to Californ-
nia. Who protects it? What laws?—
What Government? In short, wherever
we turn our eyes we see that this State is
not only an agricultural State, but a com-
mercial State, a manufacturing State, a
State mixed up with all the interests that
belong to society; and beyond all these
visible and demonstrable interests, and a
vast many Yankee notions besides, we live
under the laws of the General Govern-
ment, and should perish if those laws were
abrogated. [Applause.]

Sir, you have alluded to the period in
which I have passed some part of my life
in the administration of the affairs of the
country. The years of human life wear
away, sir. I shall perform such services
for no such other length of time. But
with every increasing year, and day, and
hour, the more I contemplate the history
of this country, the great destiny of this
country—the more I see it and contem-
plate it, as stretching from sea to sea, and
from the rivers to the ends of the earth;
the more I see it exhibit the American ge-
nius at home and abroad, the more I see
what exhibitions of skill have astonished
Europe in this our day, and in this our
summer, [sensation,] the more I am sur-
prised and gratified. Why, sir, the bit-
terest, the ablest, the most anti-American
press in all Europe within a fortnight has
stated that "in every thing valuable, in
every thing that is for human improve-
ment, exhibited at the World's Fair, the
United States goes so far ahead of every
body else as to leave nobody else in sight."
It is like the position of Jove among the
gods. Jove is first, and there is none sec-
ond. And in another paper influential in
the councils of Great Britain, the editor
says "the time is coming (he might almost
have said and now is) when America shall
command the ocean, and both oceans, and
all oceans." This results partly from the
skill of individuals, partly from the untir-
ing ingenuity of the people, and partly
from those great events which have given
us the ocean of one world on one side, and
the ocean of the other world on the other.
They appear to have filled the minds of
the people with astonishment. And it
brought to my mind a story told of a gen-
tleman not now living. It was related to
Mr. John Lowell about thirty years ago.
Returning to Europe after the peace of
1815, the gentleman to whom I have re-
ferred was spoken to by some one of the
great personages of Europe, who, alluding
to the naval power of the United States,
said that he hoped the European Powers
would now be permitted to traverse the
ocean quietly; and the response was, "Yes,
with *our* leave!" [Applause.]

May it please your Excellency, I hope
that all health, happiness, and prosperity
will attend you henceforward through life.
[Enthusiastic cheers.]

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1851.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.—We are glad to learn that Col. Wm. B. Thompson, Engineer on the Cape Fear and Deep River Improvement, has been engaged during the past few days in surveying Cross Creek, with a view to ascertain the practicability of rendering it navigable. The survey is not yet completed, but we learn that, although at first not very favorably impressed as to the practicability of the plan, Col. T.'s views have been much changed by investigation.

We earnestly hope, that in a few days, when the survey shall be completed, we may be able to announce, not only that the work can be done, but that it *will be done.* The citizens of Fayetteville have become fully convinced of the utility and necessity of improving the town by increasing the facilities for travel and transportation.—They have contributed liberally to the numerous Plank Roads now in course of construction, and we have no doubt but that they will contribute with equal liberality to the improvement of our *in-town* navigation, if the results of the survey should be favorable.

NORTH CAROLINA EXPORTS AND IMPORTS, VIA PETERSBURG.—We take from the Petersburg Intelligencer the following statement of the Export and Import trade of North Carolina, carried on through Petersburg:

"Amount of produce brought from North Carolina to Petersburg:—

Cotton, 10,000 bales, valued at		$400,000
Tobacco, 800 hhds.,	do	600,000
Grain, 100,000 bushels,	do	80,000
Flour, 7,000 barrels,	do	35,000
Manufactured Tobacco,	do	160,000
Total am't of produce brought to Petersburg from N. Carolina,		$1,275,000
Imports, or am't of merchandize shipped to N. C. thro' Petersb'g,		$2,500,000

GOLD HILL, ROWAN COUNTY.—A correspondent of the Raleigh Star furnishes that paper with the following statement of the amount of gold taken from the mines at Gold Hill, since their discovery in 1843:

Honeycutt, Culp & Co.,	$101,055 84 cts.
Field & Company,	25,000 00
Barnhardt, Manney & Co.,	200,000 00
Heiling, Barnhardt & Co.,	10,000 00
Holmes, Barnhardt & Co.,	95,000 00
Troutman & McMackins,	20,000 00
Walls & Houston,	30,000 00
N. H. Barringer & Co.,	15,000 00
E. & N. Manney,	30,000 00
Carter, Honeycutt & Co.,	20,000 00
Coffin, Worth & Co.,	150,000 00
A. Miller & Co.,	5,000 00
	$701,055 84
Promiscuously,	100,000 00
Total,	$801,055 84

The capital invested in machinery is near $100,000.

THE ADMINISTRATION AND THE CHRISTIANA RIOT.—The Washington Republic, expressing the views of the Administration, reviews at length the law of treason as applicable to the Christiana Riot and Murder. One would suppose, (says the Republic in conclusion) from the advice of forcible resistance, so familiarly given by the Abolitionists, that they are quite unaware that there is any such crime as treason recognised by the Constitution, or punished with death by the laws of the United States. We would remind them that not only is there such a crime, but there is a solemn decision of the Supreme Court that all who are concerned in a conspiracy which ripens into treason, whether present or absent from the scene of actual violence, are involved in the same liabilities as the immediate actors. If they engage in the conspiracy, and stimulate the treason, they may keep their bodies from the affray without saving their necks from the halter. It would be very much to the advantage of society, if an example could be made of some of these pestilent agitators, who excite the ignorant and reckless to treasonable violence, from which they themselves shrink, but who are, not only in morals but in law, equally guilty and equally amenable to punishment with the victims of their inflammatory counsels.

And again, speaking of the riot: it is to be regretted, says the Republic, that there are those who would endeavor to make light of the late high-handed outrage.—Whether such a course proceeds from a want of perception and apprehension of the extreme heinousness of the offence committed in Lancaster county, or from a morbid sympathy with the negroes and Abolitionists which it is not prudent to express more openly, it is highly censurable in the one case, and culpable in the other, and must lead to the most serious results should it become general. There is no disguising the fact that the late atrocity is the farthest step forward ever made by the Abolitionists, and unless the most sleepless justice shall pursue the actual guilty in this case, the worse it will be for the American people.

Such an expression of the sentiments of the President, is the best evidence that the offenders will not escape proper punishment. The Administration will execute the Laws of the United States every where, and punish those who violate them as well at the North as at the South.

THE PRESIDENT'S VISIT TO MASSACHUSETTS.—Mr. Fillmore meets with a cordial reception in all parts of the country. His reception in Masschusetts was most enthusiastic. Crowds of citizens were collected at the depots in all the towns through which the President passed on his way to Boston.

Entering Boston, on the 18th inst, he was welcomed by the Mayor and the City Council, by whom he was conducted to the Revere House, where a collation had been provided.

Thence, with the Members of the Cabinet and the Governor and his Council, he proceeded to the State House, where he was welcomed by the Governor in an appropriate speech, to which the President made this reply:

GOVERNOR OF MASSECHUSETTS: Under no circumstances could I have received such a welcome as this through the Executive head of this great State without feeling the deepest emotions of gratitude. From the moment that I crossed the line of this State, it has been but one scene of apparent welcome which I could not have anticipated.

You have said, sir, that your institutions of every kind are open to the inspection of myself and those associated with me. It is a gratification to be permitted to look into the institutions of this State, the most flourishing perhaps of any in the Union. You have said, sir, that your State is prepared to sustain the Constitution and the Union. Sir, as I passed through your city and saw your streets lined for miles with a dense multitude of people, often excited, and witnessed the extreme order that prevailed every where, I could never for a moment believe that this community could be brought to commit treason against the United States. [Applause.]

Sir, it has been my duty, and sometimes a painful one, to execute the laws of the Union upon those who did not approve of them, North and South. This must inevitably be the case to all who occupy the position that I now do. But, sir, I see manifested in the face of this intelligent community that which proves to me that, so far as this State is concerned, this duty however painful it may be, will hereafter be performed with ease. [Applause.]

Sir, I congratulate you upon the proud eminence that your State occupies in the great works of internal improvement.—You have spread out your railroads, and invited the commerce of the North; and she is now pouring her tributes into the lap of this proud State. May you long, with those who are associated with you, live to enjoy this rich blessing! You have taught your sister States, although you may not possess the power of inviting commerce by canals, yet that there is another mode by which you can stretch forth your Briarean arms, and reach the farthest cities of the United States, and bring thence their wealth and products.

Sir, it does not become me to express the emotions of those who accompany me. They are far better able to express them for themselves. Permit me, however, to say that I receive this testimony from the city of Boston, and from the State of Massachusetts, not as personal respect to myself, but as an evidence of devotion to our Union and to our glorious Constitution, and their determination to maintain them. [Loud and prolonged cheers.]

Mr. Fillmore remained in Boston until Friday afternoon, when he took his departure for Washington City, where he arrived on Saturday night.

He seems to have made a most favorable impression in Massachusetts. For, says the Boston Transcript, since the days of Washington, no Chief Magistrate of the United States has visited Boston, whose reception by the great majority of the population has been so generally free from all bias of party animosity and personal opposition as that of Millard Fillmore. He stands before the country in a position to command the respect of all good and fair-minded men, whatever may be their party attachments. As for the rancorous and bitter politicians, the foul-mouthed rhetoricians, and furiously virtuous philanthropists who have called hard names so long that to speak rationally and truthfully is an abnormal state for them; the men who denounce Mr. Webster in terms that could not be charitably applied to the worst of rebrobates, and who assail the Administration in language that would be regarded as preposterously exaggerated if applied to a conclave of housebreakers; of course we do not look for candor, or even decency, from such.

Mr. Fillmore carries in his personal presence, and in his noble, frank physiognomy, the assurance of his truthful character, his resoluteness, independence, and high intellectual ability. The best confutation of every charge that implies dishonor or an easy integrity on his part, is to see and know him personally. His consistent, energetic, and statesmanlike course as Chief Magistrate; his patriotic resolution to become the President of the country and not of a section; and his wise and faithful fulfilment of that resolution, will find their explanation in a personal acquaintance with the man. All honor, then, not merely to the President, but to the man!

SENATOR CHASE AND OHIO DEMOCRACY.—The Hon. Salmon P. Chase, Free-soil Senator from Ohio, has announced his intention to adhere to the platform and support the ticket of the late Locofoco Convention. He says he considers the action of that Convention as an endorsement of Free-soil doctrines. He says:

"It is true that the convention adopted no distinct resolution concerning the Fugitive Slave act; but the position of the Democracy in Ohio in relation to that odious enactment is sufficiently apparent, not only by the censure passed upon it by the convention in the unanimous re-nomination of Gov. Wood, and the approval of the counsels of his inaugural, but from the comments of the Democratic press of Ohio upon it."

We congratulate the North Carolina democracy upon the National position of their natural allies of Ohio. Of course they are still natural allies, for they have never yet "repudiated" them—the way in which, the Wilmington Journal says, the Democracy get rid of those of their natural allies who turn abolitionists. When is it to be done? Quickly, we trust, for the New York Democracy are anxiously waiting the performance of the same ceremony in their case.

MISSISSIPPI.—It is stated in the New Orleans papers, that Col. Jefferson Davis, now United States Senator from Mississippi, has consented to run for Governor in place of Gen. Quitman, whose letter of declension we publish below:

RESIGNATION OF GEN. QUITMAN.

To the Democratic State Rights Party of Mississippi.

The result of the recent election for the Convention, however brought about, must be regarded, at least for the present, as decisive of the position of the State and the great issue involved.

The majority have declared that they are content with the late aggressive measures of Congress, and opposed to any remedial action of the State.

Although this determination of the people is at variance with my fixed opinion of the true policy of the State, heretofore expressed, and still conscientiously entertained; yet as a State Rightsman, and a Democrat, I bow in respectful submission to the apparent will of the people.

It is true the State has not yet spoken authoritatively; even the acts of the Convention will not be binding until they have been ratified by a vote of the people; but by the election of non-resisters to the Convention, a majority of the people have declared against the course of policy on the slavery questions, which I deemed it my duty to pursue while Governor; and against the principles upon which I was nominated, and upon which alone I had consented to run as a candidate. I might perhaps, be elected, notwithstanding this demonstration of public sentiment in the election for the Convention; but as I have been mainly instrumental in seeking the expression of the will of the people through a Convention, I ought, in my political action to abide by it.

Therefore, upon full consideration of all the circumstances; in respect for the apparent decision of the people; duty to the noble and patriotic party, who are struggling to maintain the rights of the South against Northern aggression, and to preserve our institutions from the fatal effects of consolidating all power in the Federal Government; and a sense of self-respect, which inclines me not to seek a public station, in which my opinions upon vital questions are not sustained by a majority of my constituents, all concur in inducing me to the opinion that my duty requires me to retire from the position which I occupy as the Democratic State Rights candidate for Governor. With emotions of the deepest gratitude to the patriotic party by which I was nominated, for the evidences of their unfaltering confidence, both in the nomination and in the warm and hearty reception with which I have been met everywhere in the canvass, I tender my resignation of the high and honorable post of their chief standard bearer in the pending canvass, pledging myself to them and to the country, that I will to the last, serve the great cause of State Rights, as faithfully in the ranks, as I have endeavored to do in high position.

J. A QUITMAN.

Monmouth, Sept. 6. 1851.

We learn also, from the Augusta Chronicle that since the Convention Election, the Hon. Jacob Thompson, (formerly of this State) a secession candidate for Congress, has declined the canvass! A private letter, says the Chronicle, "from a friend in Mississippi, informs us that the Hon. Jacob Thompson, a disunion candidate for Congress in that State, has promptly followed the example of Gen. Quitman, and retired from the field. His health was very suddenly (after the late election) so impaired that he could not prosecute the canvass. Verily, the thunder tones of an indignant and wronged people, has exercised a wonderful influence upon the nervous systems of some aspirants. And there seems to be a general disposition on the part of many in Mississippi, to avail themselves of an alternative in the shape of Union pills in connection with a strong portion of tincture of 'acquiescence in the Compromise, in obedience to the sovereign will of the State.' Unfortunately, however, for many of the leaders, they did not perceive their desperate condition until it was too late to be relieved, and the sextons have been compelled to perform the duties of their sad offices, and consign them to their last resting place, through the talismanic influence of the ballot-box."

PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS.—The recent negro riot in Pennsylvania is attributed by the Locofoco press to the influence of the action of the Whig party in that State. It is scarcely necessary to say that the charge is altogether destitute of truth. It is made, only to withdraw attention from that coalition between the Locofocos and Abolitionists, of the existence of which, the following extract from the Philadelphia North American of the 20th inst., is conclusive evidence:

"*The Coalition Consummated.*—The intelligence already communicated to our readers of the nomination of David Wilmot as President Judge of the 13th Judicial District, is confirmed by the official proceedings of the Democratic convention held at Towanda on the 7th inst., and which are published at length in the last Bradford *Reporter.* It appears that the Democratic conferees of the three counties composing the Judicial District—Susquehanna, Bradford, and Sullivan—were unanimous in the selection, and that David Wilmot was presented without one dissenting voice as the "regular" candidate of the Democratic party. The *Reporter,* in speaking on this subject says:

"'We might add, that while the Democratic party are united, almost to a man, in support of Mr. Wilmot, the *people* of the District have for some time been looking to him as the most proper person to fill the station for which he has been nominated.'

"Here, then, is the tangible and unquestionable evidence of that corrupt coalition between the Democrats and Abolitionists, which we have frequently charged, and which is now extended throughout Pennsylvania as it is in Ohio, Massachusetts, and other States. Should such a calamity befall us as the election of Col. Bigler, he will owe his success to the Abolition organization, which is now openly enlisted to his support.

"This has been no secret negotiation. Wilmot demanded a price for his influence, which was the nomination for the President Judgeship of a Democratic District; and the party which exercised the power accepted his terms. And the results of this infamous bargain, in which judicial station is flagrantly prostituted to the basest purposes of party, are already apparent.—Wilmot has openly taken the stump for Bigler; and his subordinates, in different parts of the State; are moving all their machinery to effect his election. And yet, while such transactions as these are going on; while the Democratic party is thus affiliated with the brawling enemies of the Constitution and Union, the *Pennsylvanian* here is engaged in the work of defaming others for the very acts in which it and its party are engaged, and for offences which they alone are daily committing. We commend these facts to the attention of our Southern friends, and to such citizens of this community as may have been misled by the constant cant and hypocritical professions of the Democratic organ in this city."

David Wilmot, the author of the Proviso, the leader of the Free Democracy of Pennsylvania, the bitter opposer of the Fugitive Slave Law, is the Locofoco Candidate for *Judge!* That fact alone is sufficient commentary upon the outery against the Pennsylvania Whigs.

"This exposure proves (says the American) that the object of all the misrepresentation in which the Pennsylvanian has indulged, was to direct attention elsewhere, while these schemes and coalitions were perfecting in their own camp, and by fierce outery to escape the penalty of a deep-laid and disgraceful conspiracy to cheat the voters of this State, by claiming to be the friends of the compromise and of peace, when they were actually bargaining and contracting with the most notorious Abolition leaders for their votes. It is by such frauds and contrivances as these, and not by the consideration of great principles, that our opponents hope to regain their lost ascendancy, and to renew that system of plunder by which they once despoiled and degraded the State. But public attention is now awakened as to the real character of these schemes, and honest men will no longer be led like sheep to the shambles, the victims of party discipline and the instruments of a selfish few, who alone profit by political success. We fully believe the people will come forward in their entire majesty and strength to crush the despotic system which has too long prevailed, and to preserve the honor of Pennsylvania by continuing power in the hands of those who redeemed it from degradation, and have advanced it to the high standard which it now enjoys all over the world.

MORE GOLD.—The California papers received by the Illinois confirm the news lately received from England, as to the existence of quantities of gold in Australia.

The Sydney (New South Wales) Herald says:

"The accounts by the mail this morning are in a high degree confirmatory of the previous statements as to the discovery of a rich and extensive gold field in the Wellington district, the prolific character of which can at present only be guessed at. Three of the leading jewelers in George street have received samples of the gold this morning. One sample shown to us consisted of about a quarter of an ounce, and was in small pieces, something like the escaped drops of melted lead or solder among sand or dirt. The gentleman to whom it was sent (who has extensively purchased California gold) says that the Bathurst sample is characterised by the peculiarity of having a calcined black dirt in the irregularities of the lumps not found in the California gold, and also pronounces it to be of a richer color. Another gentleman, who also has received a sample, is informed by his Bathurst correspondent that £1000 worth of gold was brought into Bathurst in one day, and that it was to be found in every direction. But such statements should be received with great caution. A Bathurst lady writes to her husband, now in Sydney, under the date of the 20th, that several pounds of gold were brought into town that day. The following is an extract of a letter from Mr. Hargraves dated Guyong, 19th May:

"The excitement of the people is beyond anything you can possibly conceive.—Where it will end, God only knows. Even California did not equal the excitement and confusion which at this moment surround me."

A Fugitive Slave from Maryland was surrendered to his master, a few days since, at Philadelphia.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

READ.

How unsettled the State of society at the present time! The politicians are going a head for popularity. The object by many of them is to fill the pocket and enlarge their dominions not to benefit their country. Ambition is the ruling principle of man generally. The world and the love of the world has got the chief seat in the hearts of men. Politics are now talked even by both men and women very freely. Neither is Sunday excepted. I can give you a hundred people by the hand or more if you please who can talk upon political topics sensibly and fluently who could not tell wherein consists the chief duty of man. The chief thought that possesseth the minds of mankind now-a-days is what shall we eat and what shall we drink and wherewithal shall we be clothed. Many are wishing and praying seriously for changes in the constitution, they are not rich enough nor honored as highly as they should. Jeshuran waxed fat—but what followed. He kicked. However the Lord gave her that reward which she merited. The love which men ought to have for the Gospel is getting cold consequently the love for the world and the things of this life must increase, and in proportion as the love for the blessed Gospel of Jesus decreases in the same proportion will sin and wickedness envy and hatred spring up in the bosoms of men.

Men wish changes of governments at present not considering for one moment the results of such a rash proceeding. And even men who have got the name of being wise and intelligent are pressing forward with the anxious multitude who are long ing for happier days than what they enjoy at present. In order therefore to obtain this blessed situation moral force is not the means merely insisted upon by those who are desiring it but strong and invisible physical force is threatened and this even from men from which other statements would be more appropriate. Preachers of the Gospel should not be among the first who would cry, *to arms to arms*. We have fanatics in the North who are thundering against slavery in the South, whose treatment of the same race of people among themselves is uncharitable and I might say inhuman. Were they to pull the beam out of their own eye then they would see better to pull the mote out of their brothers eye. Secession men of the South are big with rage crying as with the voice of many waters secession secession. And thus Satan who deceiveth the nations is acting in a most serpentine manner to break that union which has been the glory of America yes and a blessing to the world. If our ministers would preach the Gospel of Christ more faithfully than what they do, and the hearers more attentive to that Gospel than what they are, the Scriptures of Divine truth read more carefully in our families than what they are, the Bible the word of God read in our day schools so that like Timothy the children might know the Scriptures from their childhood which are able to make them wise unto salvation more efforts put forth for the salvation of souls in our own beloved land, and more Missionaries sent out to the heathen world to reclaim sinners from spiritual darkness in this way the arm of Satan's power which he exercises over us would be weakened if not broken then might we expect the blessing of God to rest upon us and our beloved land.—Then would peace and unanimity possess every bosom and joy would beam upon every countenance.

W. WILSON.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

A NORTH CAROLINA LOVE LETTER.

——— N. C., —— 1850.

With a sad and reluctant heart I take the opportunity to address you. Since I last saw you, my mind has underwent various revolutions in the way of troublesome thoughts. The treatment that I have received from you, after promising me your heart and hand, with all the pledges that two Lovers can make as a band with which to bind themselves together, you have severed. You need not raise the cry of victory over a sad, a disappointed, and broken HEART. Remember the odd moments that have passed, and how often you have told me of your puissant LOVE; and as the lilly of the valley, so your slender form presented itself to me. You told me your hand and HEART were mine.—And believing your words to be true, I gave you a faithful promise from my heart—which necessity caused me to break—which I intended to make good. But ere I arrived, you had gave yourself away; and as a forest nipped with frost, so my hopes are blighted. My name is truth.

Sure thy heart of flint is made,
Or Tigers nursed thee in the desert shade.
Farewell! eternally adieu! At this last what agonies I feel! Alas, I feint, I die. Remember I was true; it is all I ask. Lord have mercy upon me.
Your slender form and graceful air;
Your lilly hands and golden hair,—
So much enhance your charms,
To kiss your rosy lips and press you in my arms,—
Yes, to press you in my arms would capture all my heart.
Go gentle gales and bear my sighs along.
The birds shall cease to tune their evening song;
The winds to breathe, the waving woods to move,
And streams to murmur, ere I cease to LOVE.

Remember, truth is my motto, and *vice versa* is yours.

I tender my thanks to Miss ——— ——— for the manner in which she defended my cause. Nothing more at present.

I remain your humble thinking friend,

TRUTH.

Prophecy.—A correspondent of the Boston Post, more than a year ago, ventured the following prediction, based upon the fashions of that period. He saw it literally fulfilled at a very early period:

"When coats, hats, and jackets are taken
By our precious acquisitive spouses,
Our confidence well may be shaken
In respect to retaining our *trousers!*"

A Lively People.—Lamartine, in his preface to his new work on the "Restoration of Monarchy in France," has the following remarkable sentence: "I scarcely exceed the middle age of man, yet between infancy and maturity I have seen *ten revolutions.*"

A western editor has married a girl named Church—and he says he has felt happier since he joined the Church than he ever did before.

FROM THE RICHMOND WHIG.

CUBAN FACTS.

The National Intelligencer, always intent on fighting bad things when on foot, and on bringing up their history when defeated, is now recurring to the machinery used to get up the last villainous and fatal Fillibuster expedition, and establishes beyond a doubt, as follows, the sale of Cuban Scrip, as one of the means of both "raising the wind" for the Republic that was to be—a republic of the stocks; a stock-jobbers' republic; republicans that ought to be set in the stocks:

The Cuba Scrip.—Justified by the occasional allusions to the fact of the issue of a Cuba stock or scrip, founded upon the basis of the harvest of wealth expected to be reaped in the lately attempted conquest of Cuba, we have heretofore spoken of it as a fact, but not with all the abhorrence which must be felt by others as well as ourselves at the very idea of an American citizen's speculating or trading in such an article; because, though asserted, we had, from the enormity of the thing, a remaining doubt of its being literally true. We have at length, however, *evidence* in the subjoined article, which we find in a New Orleans journal received yesterday, of the truth of the statement of the existence of such a Scrip. We trust—now that there is no longer any room for concealment on the subject—that some one will cause to be inserted in a newspaper the *form* of one of these "bonds," or certificates, stating particularly, if it be not so stated on the face of the bonds, out of what funds those bonds were to be paid.

That such bonds were in market, we repeat, we have the proof subjoined.—Should they turn out to be of a different character from that which we have supposed for them, there are no journalists in the country to whom it will give more pleasure than to us to pronounce upon the innocence of the transaction.

"*To the Public.*—At a regular meeting of the Cuban Committee, held this day, it was resolved that Col. S. W. Oakey, I. N. Marks and George W. Christy be appointed a committee to solicit funds for the purpose of sending home those volunteers who are now in this city and without means.

"Whereas many exaggerated accounts have been circulated in relation to the amount of money collected by *the Cuban Committee*, for the purpose of correcting false rumors, they beg respectfully to make the following statement:

"In entering upon the discharge of their duties they found a large body of men in this city from abroad who had enlisted in the cause of Cuban independence, waiting an opportunity for transportation to the island. They had exhausted all their individual resources, and it became necessary for this committee to maintain and feed them until the contemplated expedition should start. In doing this the committee have exhausted all the moneys received, as will be seen by the following statement:

Amount received from city collection	$4,885 74
Do do the country	2,272 60
Sale of Cuban bonds	700 00
	7,858 34
Amount expended	7,662 62
Balance on hand	195 72

"The small balance on hand will more than be consumed by outstanding liabilities. As it will require but a small sum to send the men home, the committee trust that their agents will be generously assisted by the public at large.

"D. MITCHELL, President.
"D. I. RICARDO, Sec'y."

We can collect and even give to the Intelligencer not a little further information. Here is something from the London Times:

"*The Terms.*—An Englishman, when about to embark in the Lopez Expedition, wrote thus to the London Times: 'As to the pay, the terms are good enough if we win; and, if we lose, it won't matter what they are. $90 per month, and a bounty of $10,000 to be paid at the end of the war, is what I shall receive, if we are ever paid—a fact which I deem somewhat problematical; but so long as the island is made free, and the soldiers are decently fed and clothed, I shall be satisfied, and will readily resign my commission and return to civil life again when the war is concluded."

Next, the Intelligencer will please remember that Lieut. Van Vechten, in his personal history of the expedition, avows that he had subscribed $1000 in money to the undertaking; for which he was to have $10,000, if it succeeded. That is to say, no doubt, that he received $10,000 in scrip for his $1000 in cash.

Now, observe the mode of operating: A Cuban junta in this country, self-appointed, issues a scrip of the imaginary republic at Havana. They offer it at $10 in the hundred. To give it sale, they not only bestow a handsome amount of it, costing them nothing, on the New York Sun and the New Orleans Delta, (papers evidently deep in the speculation) but probably fee others, get fictitious letters about the wrongs and the intended revolt of Cuba published, and thus begin to be able to palm off their scrip upon the credulous and more sober calculators who thought 10 cents in the dollar no great risk to run on the American spirit of rapine, of freedom, of mere desperadoism, the example of Texas, and the facility of making a new victim of Cuba. Every man whom they enlisted as a private received $1000 in scrip; every officer, ten times as much: if he had (like Van Vechten) money, he invested it at a decuple rate. Thus Mr. Van V. probably had $20,000 staked on the adventure.

Well: each speculator and each adventurer was thus stimulated, by the hope of extravagant gains, to great exertions of lying, of proselyting, and of fighting. Is it any wonder the Press and the Telegraph teemed with the most enormous falsehoods?

But here is another sample of the tricks used to get up the credit of the Stockjobber's and Fillibuster's Republic. It is from that worthy paper which seldom sees an iniquity into which it does not thrust a finger:

"*Provisional Government in Cuba.*—Tho New York Herald of the 24th ult., contains the following:

"It is now intimated in certain circles, that the Cuban revolutionists, ere this, if successful, in all probability have formed a provisional government—adopted a republican constitution for the new republic of Cuba, and have organized an executive and military administration, and have adopted, also, laws and ordinances abrogating the Spanish authorities, both civil and military. It is stated that they intend to issue commissions for their army and navy forthwith, at the same time that they constitute and establish civil officers throughout the island. Certainly this is a most judicious step, and looks more like an earnest engagement with the circumstances of the cause than anything of which we have as yet heard suggested. Indeed, some parties are sanguine enough to think that, in two weeks' time, there may be a commissioner despatched to this government from the new republic. We give this as it comes to us from a reliable source, having determined—as is our custom in all similar cases, where public discussion rises—to give both sides of the statements made in this exciting affair."

As a low farce makes the winding-up of each ranting and bloody tragedy, so shall the abandoned Ned Buntline's sequel to the Fillibuster speculation close the scene in our present notice. Here is the account of it:

A Money-making Sympathizer.—During the late excitement concerning the "fitting out of expeditions to Cuba," the name of the notorious individual who calls himself "Ned Buntline" was frequently brought forward. We were repeatedly informed by letter-writers and news-gatherers that Ned Buntline was "preparing to sail." He did not sail, however, and is, no doubt, very glad that "circumstances prevented him." Still he has not lost by his sympathy, and he is now engaged in displaying it before the people of Cleveland—admission twenty-five cents. In order to add interest to the exhibition, he advertises that he will appear in "full *Patriot* uniform:" also that "a full band of music will perform several popular pieces, and the Cuban flag will be exhibited." The editor of the Plaindealer, who belongs to the exceedingly sympathetic class of philanthropists, assures his readers that the flag is the real Cuban flag. With such endorsement as this, we have no doubt that the sympathizer, with his uniform, and his flag, and his anecdotes, will be very successful in acquiring quarter-dollars. If he could but add to his show the man that wrote the "Glorious News by the schooner Merchant," and other interesting romances of the same character, the rush for seats would recall the triumphs of Barnum and Jenny Lind.—*Pittsburg Com. Jour.*

The Cubans—Their Habits.—A gentleman just arrived from Cuba, and who has been engaged in business there, which has given him opportunities to observe the country people, in a district near the sea coast, gives the following picture of their manner of life.

They have *one hundred and eighty-seven festival days* in the year besides Sundays, in all of which they are forbidden to work, and where they show no disposition for any thing but play. They then assemble in crowds at each other's houses, the gathering place for each day being arranged before hand; and spend the whole time in dancing the fandango, drinkings, &c., &c. They wear their swords on all occasions, and ride on horseback wherever they go. Even those who go to seek a day's work—mere laborers—attire themselves and ride up with an appearance of importance and display, so that they might be mistaken for officers of the army.

This description was given in reply to a question about the disposition of the people of Cuba for a change of government, and the traveller conveyed the impression that he saw not a symptom of any desire of even any improvement, civil, social, or religious. All the liberty they desire is that of living just so, with their priests for their masters.—*N. Y. Express.*

FROM HAVANA.

Accounts from Havana to the 17th instant furnish the following items of intelligence:

Forty-five of the Cuban prisoners still remain in confinement at Havana. The Americans at that place had made up subscriptions to purchase clothing and other necessaries for the comfort of the captives, whose chains had been taken off them, and they appear to be kindly treated in every respect.

The prisoners had published a card of thanks to the officers of the United States sloop of war Albany, and the officers of the prison at Havana, and to the British Consul, and resident Americans, thanking them in warm terms for the kindness and sympathy expressed in their behalf, and the measures they had taken for their relief.

The inhabitants of Havana had subscribed $70,000 for the relief of the widows and orphans of the Spaniards who fell in the late engagements with the forces under Lopez. The funeral obsequies of the slain were celebrated at the Cathedral at Havana on the 9th instant with great pomp. Crosses were distributed to the soldiers by the Captain General, who afterwards went to Bahia Honda for the purpose of inspecting operations, and to distribute rewards among the people.

The rejoicings at Havana were very great at the annihilation of the expedition.

JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT.

We are gratified to be enabled to enounce that the President has appointed Benjamin Rand Curtis, Esq., of the Suffolk bar, to fill the vacancy in the Supreme Court of the United States that has been created by the decease of Mr. Justice Woodbury. This appointment will give very general satisfaction. Mr. Curtis is a young man, but little more than forty years of age; and the desire to appoint a man who might have the reasonable prospect of a long judicial term, has induced the President to pass over the claims of many distinguished gentlemen, from among whom he would otherwise have been pleased with the opportunity of selecting the occupant of so eminent a position. The professional attainments and the high personal qualifications of Mr. Curtis are too well known to the bar, not only of New England but of the nation, to make it necessary more than to allude to them. The early and decided stand taken by Mr. Curtis in support of the constitution and laws, on a recent important occasion, and the national and conservative disposition that he has manifested whenever and wherever he has been prevailed upon to mingle in public affairs, has also constituted a claim for this distinguished honor that could not be overlooked by the Administration.—*Boston Transcript.*

Excellent.—Punch says, an astronomer being asked what the use of an eclipse was, replied—"O, I don't know. It gives the sun time for reflection."

Extract of a letter to the Editors of the National Intelligencer:

ABERDEEN, MISSISSIPPI, September 7, 1851.

"I congratulate you upon the successful and glorious termination of our contest here. The Union party have triumphed most gloriously every where. Our popular majority in the State will be not less than twenty thousand, and I do not believe the falsely-styled Democratic State-Rights party will get beyond seven counties in the whole State. I assure you Gen. Foote has done wonders. To him I give most of the credit for this gratifying result. He has labored night and day, through rain and storm and sunlight, for the cause, and now has the pleasure to witness his triumph over his countless political and personal foes. Napoleon or Washington never achieved a more glorious victory, with such fearful odds against him. Old Munroe has given 447 majority for Butler and Adams, Tishomingo 1,766, Tippah 722, Pontotoc 350, Itawamba 383, Marshall 206, Chickasaw 130, Noxubee 221, Lowndes 190, Choctaw 250, Lafayette 183, &c. Roger Barton, Jo. Mattews, Jake Thompson, Sam. Gholson and all the other *big fry*, are laid on the shelf forever. I assure you a more bitter canvass never was heard of in Mississippi.—The Union men never will vote for a fire-eater for any thing; and in our county, district, and State officers, they swear they will not vote for one of them. By Nov. the Union party will be united by such fraternal trials and labors, that they will be cemented nearly as well as either of the old parties ever were."

From the Richmond Whig.

THE RETREAT.

As long as the Democratic delegation in Congress from this State were able, they fought in Congress against the Compromise. Such was conspicuously the fact in the United States Senate, where Messrs. Hunter and Mason did all they could, by the most determined opposition, to defeat the whole adjustment by that great body of measures. In the other House, the Virginia Democrats followed that lead, nearly without exception. General Bayly stood almost alone among them, in the opsite course. Messrs. Seddon, Bedinger, Millson, Averett, Bocock, Powell, were particularly violent in fighting against it, as a sacrifice of not only the claims, but the rights, the interests, the liberty and the very honor and existence of the South. In short, they all held, but with a still directer and plainer avowal, the doctrines set forth against it by Mr. Seddon, in his late Address of withdrawal from the canvass.

In taking these grounds, they went the entire length with the South Carolina Disunionists, and the Calhoun 'men everywhere else—the Calhounites of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Tennessee and Louisiana: that regular and banded force which stood under Trousdale in Tennessee, under Quitman in Mississippi, under Yancey in Alabama, under MacDonald in Georgia; and has been beaten, and will be beaten, everywhere but in Arkansas.

In all this opposition, they equally acted with the Northern Disunionists, Seward, Hale, Giddings and Rantoul, though avowing for their conduct opposite reasons.

They were beaten in Congress. The great measures of safety, of peace, and of Union, were carried in spite of both the Calhoun men and the Seward men, the Disunionists proper and the Abolitionists.

These went North and those South, home to their people, with unabated animosity; and at getting among their constituents, continued to denounce the Compromise, as a sacrifice of the North (said one branch of them) and of the South (said the other). They began, in short, a re-agitation of Slavery, a re-opening of all that the Compromise had closed.

This is the conduct which these gentlemen here in Virginia call *Acquiescence*, and claim as a merit; averring that such action towards what they could no longer resist—the measures that had saved the Union—constituted *them* better Unionists than the very friends of those measures! Strange and monstrous as the claim might seem, they say, in reality, that those who stood by Harry Clay in the Compromise which saved the Union are not as good Unionists as they who stood by Rhett, Seward & Co., who did their best to defeat that which saved the Union. This is the same thing as saying that Rhett is a better Unionist than Mr. Clay!

Preposterous as this is, it is what the *Enquirer* and their other presses aver; what Mr. Seddon affirms in his farewell Address; what Mr. Caskie asserts in the canvass.

Now, in the danger to the Union through which we have just passed, what was the help they rendered? what the loyalty they displayed? Their help was the utmost aid to the Disunionists; their loyalty was denunciation of the Union.

For what is the Union? We all agree that it is the present settlement by the Compromise and its faithful and friendly observance. There is no other hope, no other chance for the Union. They, then, who denounce the Compromise as fatal, dishonoring, oppressive and enslaving, to the South, *denounce* the Union and are its enemies.

If they are not, who are? "The South Carolinians," they may attempt to reply; and, indeed, they are compelled either to admit that the South Carolinians (Rhett and the other Calhoun men) are so; or else to deny that any body is a Disunionist.

If Rhett or Seward, or any body is a Disunionist, then are these men so. For they did every thing that Rhett & Co. did; they strove their utmost against the salvation of the Union, *as long as it was in danger*, and they ceased when it was safe beyond their and Rhett's power to hurt it.

What, then, is the difference between them and Mr. Rhett?

It is that they—not being able to help it—have acquiesced; and that he—being as yet able to help it—has not.

Who does not know that Mr. Rhett, too, will acquiesce, as soon as he dare not do otherwise for fear of being overwhelmed by the feeling of his people?

Mr. Seddon, as all the world knows, meant to *acquiesce*, had he continued a candidate. But as soon as he determined to withdraw, he *acquiesced* no longer: he denounced the Compromise as slavish, fatal, disgraceful. And why? Because he had no longer to sacrifice his opinions, his real opinions, to his ambition.

What, then, is the *acquiescence* of these politicians?

It is regard to their own ambition; not fidelity to the Union. Could they to-morrow destroy the Compromise, 'tis plain they would do it. Were South Carolina in November, by her Convention, to secede, what course would Mr. Caskie—a Secessionist—take towards her, were he in Congress? Let the people of this Union-loving District, Whigs and Democrats, ask themselves that one plain, unavoidable question.

AN ANAMALOUS POSITION.

The position of the Washington Union in regard to the contest for the next Presidency is so very anamalous that we think it will require more than ordinary tact on the part of its editor to keep him in a condition of even tolerable comfort and ease. On one day his bugle sounds out ringing notes to rally the "National Democracy" to the support of the Compromise measures, and, on the next, sword in hand, he attacks the very man that gave vitality to these measures, and who stands pledged most solemnly to use all powers vested in him by the Constitution to prevent any disturbance of this settlement of a vexed and most dangerous question. If the Editor of the Union regards the maintenance of this Union as established by the Constitution as an object far, far, above any mere party triumphs, we cannot but think he adopts a strange mode to manifest his views and wishes. He knows full well that, with Mr. Fillmore in the Presidential chair, no bill repealing the Fugitive Slave Law—now the only part of the Compromise which can be reached by legislation—or modifying it so as to impair its value to the South, could, even if passed by Congress, become a law; for he is well aware that Mr. Fillmore would, with the utmost promptness, place his veto upon any such bill. Why, then, we ask, with all this attachment to the Union—with all this admiration of the Compromise which saved it, and which alone can maintain it—does the editor of the Union spend so much time and breath in rallying a party in opposition to the present Administration. We doubt if, since the days of Washington, there has existed any Administration which has presented as few points of attack as that of President Fillmore. It has had some of the most dangerous and delicate questions to meet which could perplex and embarrass any Administration, and it has met them with a promptness and manliness which challenged the admiration of the frank and manly of all parties. And yet, in spite of its firm and patriotic position on a question which involves the existence of the Union itself, it is to be overthrown—that is, in the event that the high behests of the editor of the Union shall be heeded and yielded to. But of this we flatter ourselves there is no danger. The American people cannot be blind to the fact, that while the editor of the Union is rallying his party on the great national issue of the support of the Compromise, Millard Fillmore, with all the powers of his great office, stands pledged never to permit, while he is in power, any disturbance of that settlement which, but for him, would never have been effected.

Petersburg Intelligencer.

"If Gen. Cass had been elected, we have Mr. Webster's authority for saying that the Missouri line would have been established; and that, with other measures eqally fair, would have given satisfaction to the most "ultra" Southern State."

Standard.

It is well known that the proposition to extend the Missouri line to the Pacific, thereby dividing the State of California, was rejected by a large majority both in the Senate and the House. Had Gen. Cass been elected, could he have altered this state of things?

This habit of the "Standard's" of boasting of what Gen. Cass would have done—how much more favorable his Administration would have been to the South, and then whirling immediately around and *denouncing* those measures which he did advocate and assist to pass, proves what confidence is to be placed in any of the Editor's professions of *above-party-ism* in connection with this question of slavery!

Raleigh Register.

MORE LYNCH LAW.

The El Dorado (California) News, extra, of the 9th of August, contains the following:

Yesterday, at about 2 o'clock, P. M., as two miners, Jim Graham and Alexander Leslie, were returning to Greenwood Valley, and when within a mile of that place, while stopping to rest, Graham asked Leslie to lend him a needle and thread to mend his pantaloons. After he had got through with it he returned it to Leslie, and while he was putting it up Graham shot him with a shot gun, five buck shot lodging in the back part of the head and neck. Graham then robbed him of seven hundred dollars in gold dust, and started for Sacramento. In about half an hour Leslie recovered sufficient to crawl to a cabin about a mile distant and gave the alarm, when a party immediately set out in pursuit of Graham, and succeeded in capturing him about three miles below the place, and recovering the gold.

He was taken back to Greenwood Valley, when a Court of the people was called, a jury of twelve men chosen, and the trial commenced. Every thing was conducted in a cool and deliberate manner. After a patient hearing, which lasted from 10 o'clock at night till 12 next day, the jury retired and soon returned a verdict of guilty, and sentenced the prisoner to be hung. He was allowed a few hours to prepare for death, and at 7 o'clock this evening, was taken to a tree in the rear of the American Hotel, where he was hung.

Graham was a sailor from Baltimore, Md. Leslie is yet alive, but very little hopes of his recovery are entertained. He has a father and mother residing in Rondleville, N. C.

Brevet Brigadier General Henry Whiting, Assistant Quartermaster General in the United States Army, died at St. Louis on the 16th instant. His death was sudden, and supposed to have been caused by an affection of the heart. He entered the army in 1808. His remains are to be taken to Detroit for interment. The Detroit papers speak of him as a gallant soldier and true Christian gentleman, whose death is deeply regretted in that community, where he was universally honored and beloved.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

ALABAMA.

We take the following humorous "advice" from the Chambers (Ala.) Tribune, published by J. J. Hooper, formerly of North Carolina. Some of it, perhaps, may not be inapplicable to his native State:

ADVICE—GRATIS.

It will be seen by the caption that we charge nothing for this advice. The reason why, is that it pertains to subjects agricultural, whereof it is presumed that we are profoundly ignorant. *Argal*, our advice may be worthless—and so we price it. But let us see. We think we can say some things that will bear a striking resemblance, at least, to the truth; and if we do, our farming friends may make a clear profit out of this number of the Tribune. And if so, that will be more than the most of them will do *out of their crops* the present year. Capital! The very thought that one agricultural friend may make more out of one number of our little paper than out of his whole crop, thrills, electrifies us, with delight. Let us try.

Our appeal is to the farmers of Chambers. We are mad enough with the whole brood, almost to wish that the gripes of hunger may get hold of and intertwist their small bowels, to a degree. And we are not angry without reason. It is true, we have not many reasons; but the one or two we have are invincibly potent. Firstly, WE can't get any thing to eat. Secondly, NOBODY ELSE, about this town, can get any thing to eat. There are two good and sufficient reasons why we should be at "drawn daggers" with the farmers.—Whose business is it to see that people (who have the money to pay for provisions, which by the way we have not, but we'll make a good note at short time, for meal, meat, chickens, potatoes, butter, and so forth,) get provisions a plenty? The farmer's, indubitably. And whose fault is it, then, that butter has become "novel and difficult," and chicken-pie an "obsolete idea?" The farmers can't dodge the responsibility. How comes it, that this blessed day, we, our editorial self, are upon a short allowance of Montgomery-ground meal? Let the farmers take shame for it. Who is responsible for the fact, that Montgomery Grocers are selling "middling" bacon, to farmers in this county, at 13 cents? Why these same identical, leather-headed, low-fenced, poor-horsed, half-niggered, improvident farmers themselves! We record it against them, that here in Chambers, one of the best grain counties in East Alabama, meal is worth from 80 to 100 cents a bushel; bacon 13 cents; butter 15 cents; chickens of the tenderest age 15 cents; and eggs about 25 cents, if you count out the rotten ones!

Ye gods! Can human nature be expected to survive amid such a state of things? Is it to be expected that we as an impartial journalist are to allow such things to be, without words of plainest reprehension? We trow not.

But the answer to all these greivances, is a groaning about the DROUTH of the past season. We take it, that this is no answer at all. The last was a fine wheat season. Those who sowed that grain in this, and all the surrounding country, received a most abundant return. What is the reason, then, that flour is not, at once, plentiful and cheap, hereabouts? Simply because our unthrifty farmers will insist on converting good grain lands into poor cotton lands. They pitch their grain crop for a *moderate* supply, if the season should be a good one; and every drouth puts the country on short allowance. This is miserable policy; and in the long run the farmer is injured by it. The little cotton for which all the advantages of raising abundant supplies are sacrificed, does not compensate in a series of years. And strange as it may appear, although every farmer you talk to will admit as much, not one in fifty but follows the starvation policy.—This county will buy, the coming winter, nearly all the pork for next year's consumption, at enormous prices from Tennessee drovers—if indeed any hogs fortunately should be driven here for sale.—What a shame! We hope that every man that planted a small crop of corn and a big one of cotton, this year, may suffer in the pork market. All such richly deserve it.

Again—every other man in this neighborhood is fixing to move to Texas or Louisiana this winter. They are going to settle fresh lands and wear *them* out—and then move again. That is the policy of our people. They scorn the idea of *improving* land; the great agricultural idea of our people is to reduce to hopeless sterility as much of the earth's surface as possible, in one's life time. They care no more for pleasant homes, fine orchards, fat herds, and the pleasure of producing at home what is needed at home, than the Cuban Creoles do for the blessing of liberty. It is cotton, cotton, cotton! Every man who works a half dozen hands, imagines himself a great cotton planter, and would be insulted if it was supposed that he raised his own meat. He is a cotton planter and buys Tennessee pork. As for producing smaller matters in the provision line, for sale, he'd knock you down, if you hinted at such a thing. All our people are "better raised" than that comes to, and we have here on the red hills of Chambers just as sorry horses and mules, as few sheep and hogs, and are as guiltless of selling beef, poultry, butter and the like, as they are in Lowndes, Dallas, Greene and Marengo. We are entirely respectable in our ways. We are cotton-planters.

We have an agricultural friend in the lower part of this county who knows all about these things; and he has promised us to give his brethren a rasping on the matters we have hinted at, and we hope he will go to work immediately. Pitch it into them without mercy, and be sure not to do it in an agricultural periodical, for our "Planters" are too respectable to patronize publications which might possibly enlighten them on the economy of farming.

The Cincinnati Commercial says, that an irritable individual from the country called for his dinner at the Bank Exchange, in Cincinnati, on Saturday, and was seated at a table to await the approach of the viands. The provender at length appeared, and with it a clean white napkin. The man looked at the napkin with an eye that evinced a full concentration of thought upon the same, and said: "What do you mean, sir?" "A napkin, sir." "A nap devil! Do you want to insinuate by throwing down that thing that I can't afford a clean handkerchief of my own!" So saying, he jerked himself up from the table, with rumbling mutterings of wrathful dudgeon, and left the house.

Store Robbed.—On Thursd[ay] the store of Jones & Nichol[...] pie street, was entered by [...] thieves, and a considerable [...] goods and $25 in silver sto[len] trance was effected through [...] dow in the second story [...] To prevent discovery the [...] the sash over the door with [...] co and stuffed fodder in the [...]

The Christiana Murder—[...] has been committed, and the [...] been arrested and will be [...] ished; while the ministers [...] the people have been promp[...] to act. What more is requ[...] meetings in Philadelphia, [...] elsewhere will do no good, [...] harm. It would be better [...] would dispense with the cap[...] to make out of this matter.

Washington [...]

The Editor of the Charlott[...] *cate* has lately visited *the* [...] *Tunnel.* He says that every [...] has been cut out of the [...] solid rock, and that the pr[...] scarcely more than a foot [...] on each side.

The London Times is led [...] cation of a Parliamentary [...] reformed postal system, to [...] a curious circumstance: "A [...] tering through the Lake [...] years ago arrived at a small [...] just as the postman stopped [...] letter. A young girl came [...] it. She took it in her hand [...] over and over, and asked [...] was a large sum—no less [...] Sighing heavily, she observed [...] from her brother, but that [...] poor to take it in, and she [...] the postman accordingly. [...] was a man of kindness as [...] vation; he offered to pay the [...] self, and, in spite of more [...] the girl's part than he could [...] stand, he did pay it and gave [...] ter. No sooner, however, [...] man's back turned than she [...] the proceeding had been conc[...] her brother and herself, that [...] empty, that certain signs on [...] conveyed all that she wanted [...] that as neither of them could [...] postage, they had devised the [...] franking the intelligence [...] traveller pursued his journey [...] plodded over the Cumberl[and] mused upon the badness of a [...] drove people to such straits [...] correspondence, and defeated [...] ject all the time. With m[...] musings would have ended [...] of the hour, but this ma[...] Rowland Hill, and it was [...] dent, and these reflections, [...] scheme of penny postage was [...]

Doings at Church.—A [...] writes from Wilmot (N. S.) [...] Register, says of the Church [...] observed a deep, quiet, solem[n] [...] all over the congregation at the [...] service, when the benediction [...] It lasts for half a minute. [...] raised, not a foot stirs, and [...] reverence apparent. There [...] given from the pulpit which [...] oddly. The bell did not ring [...] the morning, and the Rector [...] stated to the congregation [...] *that, owing to the decayed* [...] *bell rope*, the bell could not be [...] something was done about [...] things creep into pulpits [...] the very next Sabbath, with[...] church bells of Boston, a [...] disclosed to us a scene border[ing] on the ridiculous. The day [...] be unusually warm and opp[ressive] [...] the time, after dinner—a [...] circumstances (to say nothing [...] herent dullness of the preacher [...] culated to induce a powerful [...] drowsiness. There were two [...] officiating; and the one who [...] before the sermon, either [...] potency of his brother who [...] or knowing the effect of a [...] a hot day, made a very fervent [...] appeal to the Lord *to keep the* [...] *awake* that afternoon! The [...] joke was that the reverend [...] trusted too much to his pray[er] [...] one of the first to fall asleep [...] vigorously in the face of the [...]

THE UTILITY OF A TASTE F[OR THE] BEAUTIFUL.

In the report of an eulogy [...] Mayor of Roxbury, pronounced [...] Putnam, we find these passages [...] quote as describing a fine ex[...] kind of benevolence which [...] that is said in its praise:

"His thought stands expres[sed] [...] beauty, and abundance, and [...] innumerable fields, and gro[ves] [...] dens. There are traces of his [...] the private nooks, and along [...] roadsides of the country; and [...] thousands, who may never spe[ak] [...] who yet, unconsciously, follow [...] ings and copy his ideas, in the [...] the trees that engage their [...] adorn their homes and delight [...] There is a trace of his influence [...] bunch of fragrant flowers that [...] domestic love or neighborly kin[dness] [...] es and tends by the bedside of the [...] the chair of the invalid, or on the [...] the shrouded dead, or at the head [...] green graves. There is some[thing] [...] sparkling in the bridal wreath [...] and gleaming the brow of beauty [...] is something of it in the luscious [...] of every basket of summer fruit [...] riches the festive board—in [...] that wreaths a garden bower—[...] green plant that adorns the [...] dow. He, as much as any man [...] more than any one man, has [...] those agencies which have in[...] the knowledge and love of all [...] our people this greatly extended [...] both of the useful and the orna[mental] [...] ducts of the ground, to promo[te] [...] for them, and to teach the [...] their culture. Herein he has been [...] lic benefactor. It may be tru[ly] [...] him that he has contributed, and [...] the whole, more largely and [...] ciently than any other man of his [...] tion in this country, to diffuse a [...] love of the beautiful in nature, [...] refined sentiments, the purifying [...] the pleasant resources, and the g[...] ness that spring from, and accom[pany] [...] wholesome and hallowing affe[ctions] [...] who has done this, has done w[...] day and generation."

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1851.

THE BLESSINGS OF A DAILY MAIL.—To receive letters from New York in 2½ days, 4 days, 7 days, 8 days, and 14 days —the oldest dates coming last. To receive a single N. Y. paper in due course, say in 2½ days, and not a paper or letter from any point between N. Y. and this place. To receive on one and the same day, Richmond papers of the 16th, 17th, 25th and 26th. To receive on one and the same day, Charleston papers of the 24th, 25th, 26th and 27th. To receive, yesterday morning, one Northern paper only, the Richmond Whig of Saturday, which arrived in due time, for a wonder.

Whilst in New York, the Senior Editor wrote a number of letters which became very old before they reached Fayetteville —one as long as 14 days; and he received a number out of all reasonable time—those of older date being frequently received after those of later.

The Northern mail arrives here five hours after the Southern has departed. The Southern mail, not to be outdone, comes about ten hours after the Northern leaves. The Warsaw mail goes off in the evening, to take the mails and passengers which have lain here some ten or fourteen hours. And in returning, it generally leaves Warsaw a few minutes before the mail from Wilmington arrives there. So that we get Wilmington letters and papers, when we are in luck, in two days. Sometimes, however, they take an excursion, and arrive here in about a week.

Things have got into a very bad state, rendering the mail not much above a nuisance.

We stopped a day in Washington chiefly to see the Postmaster General and his 2d Assistant in relation to all these irregularities, and to the want of connection in the stage lines in this part of the State. They asked that we should advise them fully and officially in relation to them all, with such suggestions as might enable them to apply a remedy. There is every disposition in the Department to right all our grievances. And we respectfully request all Postmasters and others who can make any useful suggestion to communicate it at once either to us or to the Department.

FAILURES.—Numerous heavy failures have occurred among the merchants and manufacturers at the North, and the scarcity of money still exists. From 1 to 2 per cent. a month is freely paid for money, even by persons esteemed of undoubted credit.

The present state of things is evidently attributable to the importation of too many goods. The country buys more than it sells, and is consequently in debt. To pay that debt, specie has been going to Europe in large quantities for months past. As coin disappears, the Banks are obliged to contract, since their discounts are founded on specie. Another effect, equally disastrous, of the excessive importations, is, that the country is filled with foreign goods, which, either because they are cheaper, or because they are foreign, supersede the use of domestic manufactures; and the consequence is the failure of many manufacturing establishments, among them some of those deemed most substantial. The many millions invested in cotton, woollen, and iron manufactures, have produced no return to the proprietors for the last year or two, and the prospect ahead is not cheering.

In some respects we fear the above remarks are applicable to North Carolina. A few months ago our State was a large creditor of the North. Exchange was so abundant that the Banks scarcely knew what to do with it. This showed that, under the high prices of cotton, &c., we were selling more than we bought. For a month or two past, however, the surplus has been exhausted; exchange has been very hard to get, and merchants have been compelled to carry North Carolina Bank Notes to the North to pay debts.

If such a result has so speedily followed a year of abundance and of high prices, what may we not fear during one so different as the ensuing promises to be? We write to put our readers on their guard. A little prudence now, a little economy and foresight, may avert the evil consequences.

THE ISABELLA GRAPE.—We observe that the Wilmington Herald corrects a batch of blunders of the "Horticulturist", in which this delicious table grape is mentioned as of South Carolina instead of North Carolina origin, introduced into New York by Mrs. Isabella Gibbs, of Florida, instead of North Carolina, from the Cape Fear river in South Carolina instead of North Carolina,—with other such blunders.

We had occasion, a year or two ago, to correct several errors of a book published by a man in Boston, named Cole, in which the Isabella Grape was described as having originated in New York, the Scuppernong Grape as being a native of Georgia instead of North Carolina, and the Catawba Grape as being found on the Catawba river in Virginia, instead of the Catawba river in North Carolina. Thus did an ignorant pretender rob North Carolina of the credit of having produced three of the finest varieties of grapes known in this country. We have no patience with such ignoramuses.

Orwin Thompson, the great carpet manufacturer, at Thompsonville and Tariffville, Conn., has failed for a very heavy amount.

HON. EDWARD STANLY'S POPULARITY.—The Locofoco paper in Mr. Stanly's District, not satisfied with having pursued him with almost unparalleled bitterness during the late canvass, is still engaged in the endeavor to depreciate him. It now asserts that his vote has fallen largely behind the old Whig vote of the District. The North State Whig shows up this assertion, by a comparison of Mr. Stanly's votes in the various counties of the District with the votes cast for Clay in 1844, Taylor in 1848, and Manly in 1850. Mr. Stanly received a larger vote than Mr. Clay in every county, and an aggregate of 668 more in the District. In 1848 Gen. Taylor received the largest vote ever cast in the District for any man. Yet Mr. Stanly's vote is 234 greater than Gen. Taylor's; he having increased the Whig vote in eight out of eleven counties. And lastly, Mr. Stanly's vote is 829 greater than Gov. Manly's in 1850. Reid had a majority of 441. Stanly has overcome that majority and has a majority himself of 270.

VIRGINIA.—Hon. Geo. W. Summers has been unanimously nominated by the Whig State Convention for Governor of Virginia. The Richmond Whig confidently expects his election.

The Convention did not formally nominate Mr. Fillmore, but indicated a decided preference for him as the next Whig candidate for President.

THE CHRISTIANA OUTRAGE.—The examination of the prisoners charged with a participation in the murder of Mr. Gorsuch, was closed at Lancaster, Pa., on the 25th inst. Twelve of the prisoners, two of them being whites, were committed to the custody of the U. S. Marshal, to be taken to Philadelphia, where they are to be tried for high treason against the United States.

IMPORTANT.—The following (says the National Intelligencer) is an extract of a letter from a gentleman in New York, whose correspondence in England is from the most respectable and well-informed sources. He says:

"I have a letter by the last British steamer which states that Spain, France, and England are negotiating a Treaty respecting the guaranty of Cuba. The conditions are that Cuba shall have a Local Legislature, a representation in the Cortes at Madrid, and that provision shall be made for the gradual abolition of slavery in the Island. I consider the information very reliable."

SUBMISSION AND RESISTANCE.—The Congressional Canvass in Virginia, seems to be conducted by the Locofocos on the same plan with that adopted in this State. Their candidates call themselves resistants, advocate the right of secession, and denounce the Compromise as "unjust, unconstitutional and tyrannical." Still, they are willing, they say, to "acquiesce" in it! The Whigs, who universally approve the Compromise and support the Union, are called "submissionists," because they obey the laws passed by themselves, and to which they have forced the *Locofocos* to submit, or acquiesce.

This acquiescent resistance to Northern aggression is well shown up in the following extract from a speech of Mr. Botts, in reply to his opponent. Mr. Botts says:

"The gentleman states that we are submissionists. What do I submit to? To the laws and constitution of my country. The gentleman himself resists, and how? why by acquiescence. [Laughter.] The gentlemen whose names I have before cited, Calhoun and others, complain of unjust, tyrannical and oppressive laws, yet they acquiesce in them. They resist by acquiescence.

"Now these gentlemen acquiesce in what they term unconstitutional, unjust, oppressive and tyrannical laws, whereas I would not. If I stood alone in the House of Representatives or in the midst of my native State, I would stand up like a man in defence of the constitution and to resist oppression and tyranny, let it come in whatever shape or from whatever quarter it might. Majorities have no charms for me, and minorities have no terrors for me, when I feel proudly conscious that I am doing my duty as a man and as a citizen of this republic."

We have rarely seen the respective positions of the two great political parties more distinctly defined. The Locofocos according to their own account are for resistance to the Compromise, but they are not disunionists, for they *acquiesce!* The Whigs according to the same authority are submissionists, because they do the very same thing! The inconsistency of these doctrines of the Democracy are fully exposed by Mr. Botts.

THE BEST EVIDENCE.—Mr. Charles Sumner, the Locofoco Senator from Massachusetts, speaks thus of President Fillmore, of whose devotion to the whole country, no better evidence (if it were desired) could be furnished. Mr. Sumner says:

"Into the immortal catalogue of national crimes, this (the Fugitive Slave Law) has now passed, *drawing with it by an inexorable necessity*, its authors, and *chiefly* him, who as President of the United States, set his name to the bill, and breathed into it that final breath, without which it would have no life. Other Presidents may be forgotten, but the name signed to the Fugitive Slave Bill can never be forgotten. There are *depths of infamy*—as there are heights of fame. I regret to say what I must; but *truth compels me*. Better far for him had he never been born; better far for his memory, and for the good name of his *children*, had he never been President."

OPERATIONS OF THE MINT.—During the month of August, $4,180,336 65, in bullion, were deposited in the Mint at Philadelphia. $4,078,329, in Gold, and $14,000 in silver, were coined.

FOREIGN.—The Steamer Africa, with English dates to the 13th, arrived at New York on the 24th.

Cotton was firmer, and had advanced ⅛d. Sales of the week 50,600 bales. Middling Uplands 5d.

The Lopez expedition had created great excitement in Spain.

THE "PECULIAR DEFENDERS" IN VIRGINIA.—The Washington Union announces with great pleasure that "Col. George W. Thompson, the Democratic Candidate for Congress in the Wheeling (Va.) District, is doing effective service." The Union also publishes with commendation the resolutions of a meeting in Thompson's District, of which we re-publish the following:

Resolved, That we will give a hearty, decided, and united support to our candidate for Congress—the talented and accomplished Col. George W. Thompson—and that we view the approaching Congressional and State elections, above all others that may have taken place for years back, as the times when democrats should be true and unwavering; for upon them may depend the welfare and prosperity of our party for years to come.

Resolved, That, when we see at the head of this great nation as President a man, up to the time of his election, identified with the federal or whig party, and with the most ultra abolitionists of the North, whose cabinet officers have at all times been the uncompromising advocates of federal men and measures, and some the co-laborers with Mr. Fillmore himself in the dark work of abolitionism, we are constrained to show, by our votes, our entire disapproval of every step which will tend to keep or to sustain such men in office.

There's consistency for you! They will not support Mr. Fillmore, who is, they say, a laborer "in the dark work of abolitionism," but they "will give a hearty, decided, and united support to the talented and accomplished Col. George W. Thompson," who, on the 4th of July 1828, made a speech at St. Clairsville, Ohio, from which the following is an extract:

"The slaves of the United States must and will be free. Already we see the workings of those feelings which must soon break forth. Example is contagious; Hayti sustains a free and popular government; and I have stood upon the spot where the insurgents, amongst the slaves of our own country, had met—in the deep midnight, when all was still and voiceless—when the implements of husbandry were collected together, to be made the weapons of death —when the unlighted torch was ready, at a moment's warning, to be fired, and its kindling flame applied to the proud domes of the devoted city, whilst she rested in false security. Silence was in all her halls, and slumber in all her chambers.—But you have heard the deep tone of the warning-bell, and the thrilling voice of the watchman, when he has aroused you from your dreams of Peace, with the cry of FIRE! So comes the alarm—then comes the rush —the curse of sturdy manhood, and the wild cry of fearful woman. Then come the waving of plumes, and the heavy tramp of armed soldiery—the insurgents were dispersed. The fowls of the air have fed on their mutilated bodies, and their bones are still bleaching on the cross-ways and in the open fields! The same breeze that looses out the gorgeous folds of our national banner, and flings the sound of our martial music on the glad sunlight, sweeps over the spot where those NOBLE BLACKS, who died the dog's death, though worthy of a better fate, sleep, in their unregarded infamy—THEY, *who only wanted success, to crown them with glory!*

"Their blood will call for vengeance. A day—it may not be far off—is coming, when a stern and retributive power will assume the sword and the balance."

Verily the Virginia Democracy must be the very *elite* of National Democracy! There is indeed no sectional feeling about *them!* For they support "heartily, decidedly and unitedly" one of the vilest ABOLITIONISTS yet unhung! And the Washington Union, the reviler of Northern Whigs, the *National organ* of the *National Democracy*, commends this Abolitionist to the "hearty, decided, and united support" of the Democracy of Virginia!

Truly have we fallen upon strange times!

THE HARMONIOUS DEMOCRACY.—The Washington Union has been attacked by the Raleigh Standard and other Locofoco papers in this State, for calling Gen. Quitman and his partisans, disunionists. The Standard, being one of the said "partisans," denied the charge of disunionism, and asserted that Gen. Quitman and the Standard and all the supporters of secession, "the cardinal principle of Democracy," acquiesced in the Compromise. But the Union finds as much difficulty as we do, in understanding how North Carolina Democracy can support at the same time, resistance to, and acquiescence in, the Compromise Laws.

The Union says: "Nor can we now understand by what sort of logic it is that we have sinned in saying that Governor Quitman and his partisans did not acquiesce in the Compromise, when he has retired from the contest expressly on the ground that we had made no mistake in thus speaking of him. If the Raleigh Standard supports the Compromise and wishes such men as Governor Quitman elected, it seems to our poor comprehension as illogical as it would be to contend for the success of Mr. Seward, of New York, in order that *higher-lawism* may be put down."

Rather severe that! And certainly most unkind is it in the Union, to liken Gen. Quitman and the Standard to Seward and his higher law followers. All these difficulties however, will be reconciled in their next contest for the spoils. Then we shall see Northern abolitionists and Southern disunionists firmly united by the "cohesive bond of public plunder."

The parting words of the President of the United States to the people of Boston, when he took leave of them on Friday last, were: "May the glorious Union which sheds blessings over a happy people of 25,000,000 continue until time shall be no longer."

THE CONSUL AT HAVANA.—The Republic publishes a letter from Mr. Owen, in explanation of his conduct towards the American prisoners who were executed. The letter states, that at the time of the capture of the Americans, he was not at Havana, and that when he returned to that City, it was not in his power, as he solemnly declares, to have an interview with the prisoners, or to have done any thing in their behalf.

The Republic publishes a letter from a Mr. Thrasher, who states that the Consul has only once visited those Americans who were last captured. At that visit, he told the prisoners, that he could do nothing for them, as the "Proclamation of the President had declared them without the pale of the Law." This statement of Mr. Thrasher's, however, is not relied upon, as it is not supposed that Mr. Owen could have so grossly misconstrued the President's Proclamation, which contains no such declaration.

NO DOUBT OF IT.—The Locofoco papers are making merry over the following paragraph:

"*The "very best joke of the season."*—Governor Boutwell, in his speech to President Fillmore and companions the other day, made the following courteous proposal: "We shall gladly open to you, on this occasion, our institutions, of divers kinds, for the reformation of the guilty."

We regret to say that none of the company improved the opportunity.

New York Evening Post.

The New York Evening, Post chief organ of the New York Democracy, is a bitter abolition and anti-fugitive slave law paper, and without doubt "regrets" exceedingly that the President cannot be punished for obeying and executing the Laws. The Union and the Southern Locofoco papers, with all their pretended devotion to the South, probably agree with the Post. They all have a most holy horror of "the Law."

Call for the National Democratic Convention.—A telegraphic despatch to the Baltimore Sun, bearing date Sept. 25th, says that "An official call for the Democratic National Convention, to be held in Baltimore on the 1st Monday of June next, is published this afternoon, signed by 31 members of the Committee. The call is dated the 17th inst."

A great fire occurred at Buffalo, N. Y., on Thursday last, which destroyed a portion of the city known as "The Points," ten acres in extent. A thousand families were made houseless, several persons were killed, and many wounded.

Some of the leading manufactories in New England have made up their yearly accounts, and their losses are ascertained to be as follows:

The Lawrence Mill,	$51,000
Tremont,	30,000
Massachusetts,	38,000

The balance sheets of a majority of the sheeting mills of the United States would doubtless show no better results of the last twelve months' operations.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, P. M.

Another fugitive slave case was brought before Commissioner Ingraham this morning—being that of an old woman named Cassy, who is said to have left her master, Albert Davis, in Maryland, five years ago, in pursuit of her four children, who had run away some time previously. Her name was placed in the writ held by the deceased Mr. Gorsuch, who was murdered recently at Christiana, together with the names of several of her children, male and female. She was arrested at Christiana, and expressed a strong desire to go home to her master. She is probably about sixty years of age. The case presented the singular anomaly, of a determination on the part of the fugitive to return to her master, and a sort of indifference on the part of the master to receive her. She alleges that she twice went home to her master and was both times driven away by him, as she had not her children with her. Her daughters are married to two of the colored men implicated in the late dreadful tragedy in Lancaster county, who have not been arrested. The further hearing of the case was postponed till to-morrow afternoon.

Lt. Ellis and officers Hopkins, Jenkins and Corson, of the Marshal's police deputized as U. S. Marshals, left to-day for Lancaster county, armed with warrants from the United States Commissioner, to arrest certain parties implicated in the Christiana outrage.

Important Improvement in Telegraphing.—The Algemeine Zeitung of the 17th ult. states that Monsieur Hipp, a watch maker in Reutlingen, Wurtemberg, has lately perfected the "writing telegraph" in such a degree that any person of ordinary capacity can telegraph by it in every minute one hundred and twenty letters, or as much as a smart penman can write. The instrument, consisting of the necessary number of keys, on each of which the letter is marked, writes with a glass pen filled with common ink on ordinary paper, which is laid over a cylinder. The machinery is very complicated, and its construction cannot well be described without drawings. As two or more writing machines can be set in motion by one and the same wire, and as no transcribing becomes necessary, this new invention, apart from its velocity, will recommend itself especially for newspaper intelligence. This instrument promises to be also *mechanically true.*

Distance of the Sun.—Imagine a railway from here to the sun. How many hours is the sun from us? Why, if we were to send a baby in an express train, going incessantly a hundred miles an hour, without making any stoppages, the baby would grow to be a boy—the boy would grow to be a man—the man would grow old and die—without seeing the sun, for it is distant more than a hundred years from us. But what is this compared to Neptune's distance? Had Adam and Eve started, by our railway, at the creation, to go from Neptune to the Sun, at the rate of fifty miles an hour, they would not have got there yet; for Neptune is more than six thousand years from the centre of our system.—*Household Words.*

ANOTHER WITHDRAWAL.—Hon. Wm. McWillie a disunion candidate for Congress in Mississippi, has followed Quitman's and Thompson's example, by withdrawing.

Rev. Dr. Creighton has been elected Provisional Bishop of the Episcopal Church in New York. He is not of the Puseyite order of Clergy, but is a "moderate High-Churchman."

MARRIED,

At Rochelle, on the 16th inst., by the Rev. N. A. Purify, Mr. RICHARD WEST, of Wayne county, to Miss BETTIE F., daughter of Rev. D. S. Williams, of Cumberland.

DIED,

In this town, on the 25th inst., Mr. THO'S A. HALES, aged about 65 years.

Near Rockingham, Richmond county, on the 14th ult., PETER STANCILL, Sr., in the 75th year of his age. His death was caused by an injury received by being thrown from his horse, which was of so serious a character that he died about two days afterwards.

Of Congestive fever, on the 8th instant, at the residence of Mr. Robert Brodnax, in Rockingham county, Mrs. SUSAN MARY BRODNAX, daughter of Chief Justice Ruffin, and wife of Mr. John W. Brodnax.

At the residence of his brother in Hillsboro', on Wednesday last, Dr. WM. F. STRUDWICK, of Demopolis, Alabama, in the 42d year of his age.

In Wadesborough, on the 25th inst., Mrs. MARY HUTCHINSON, in the 75th year of her age.

In Robertville, S. C., on the 13th instant, Dr. THOS. H. HARRIS, in the 65th year of his age. He was a native of North Carolina.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—SEPT. 30.

Brandy, p'ch,	50 a 55	Lard,	12¼ a 14
Ditto, apple,	47 a 50	Leather, sole,	20 a 23
Beeswax,	22 a 23	Lead, bar,	6½ a 7
Bacon,	14 a 15	Molasses,	26 a 27
Bagging,	13 a 20	Nails, cut,	4 a 4½
Cotton,	7 a 8½	Oats,	45 o 50
Corn,	1 00 a	Oil, Linseed,	90
Coffee,	10 a 11	Powder,	5 00 a 6 00
Cheese,	9 a 11	Shot,	1¾ a 2
Copperas,	2½	Sugar, brown,	6 a 9
Candles, F. F.	15 a 16	Ditto, loaf,	11 a 12½
Flour,	4¾ a 5¼	Salt, sack,	1 25 a 1 40
Feathers,	32 a 35	Do. alum, bu.	35 a 40
Flaxseed,	1 05 a 1 15	Shingles,	2 a 2½
Hides, green,	4	Tallow,	8 a 10
Ditto, dry,	9 a 11	Wheat,	85 a 90
Iron, Swedes,	5 a 6	Whiskey,	45 a 47
Do. English,	3 a 4	Wool,	a 20
Indigo,	1 a 1½	White Lead,	2 a 2½
Lime,	none		

4-4 Brown Sheetings, 6½ cents.
Cotton Yarns, 5 to 10, 15 "

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

BACON.—The quantity increasing on the market, and the demand not as great as it was; consequently the price not so easily obtained.

COTTON—Sells readily; principal price 8½.

No change in Turpentine: Spirits firm at 25.

Trade in general during the last week has been good for the season.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Western Bacon 11 to 15. N. C. Bacon a fraction higher. Fair supply. Corn 70; retail 75 to 80. Fayetteville Flour, super, $6; Baltimore do. $5 to $6½. 130 bags Rio Coffee sold at auction at 9 cts. 600 bbls. Turpentine 2 10; Hard 1 30. Tar 1 60. Spirits 27 cts. refused. Common Rosin 90. Shingles 3 25 to 3 50. Timber in demand, and but little arriving.

At New York, on Friday last, Middling Upland Cotton sold at 9¼.

At Mobile, Cotton dull at 8¾ for middling.

At Columbia, sales at 7 to 9 1-5, slightly depressed.

At Charleston, extremes 7¼ to 9¼.

Total receipts of cotton 43,590 bales, against 34,548 to same dates last year. Increase 9,042.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 26.—Steamer Chatham, with boats Telegraph and Express in tow with goods for G Womack, Earnhardt & Moss, W Treloar, M L & R J Holmes, Holmes, Culp & Co, Council & Cain, C W Andrews, J McInnis, J W Baker, Crowell & Hix, Murchison, Reid & Co, J F Chambers & Co, R Gray, J Smith & Co, E Belo, Jenkins & Roberts, J B McDade, C F Faucette, R T Long, J W Farish, J R & J Sloan, Wagoner & Thomas, H L Myrover & Co, H Keim, G C Mendenhall, Isaac Long, Rankin, McLean & Hanner, W Draughon, Henderson & Haynes, Wood & Harris, Barnhardt, Hix & Co, J G M Buffaloe, King & Hege, J A Bitting, Woollen & Elliott, Lehman & Butner, B C Douthet, J Hargrove, Lehman, Butner & Lehman, Ellis, Kinder & Co, Kirk & Moss, M H Mendenhall, J F & J Kerner, Scott & McAdoo, H Johnson, Carr & Watson, Gilmer & Glenn, L S Kinder & Co, J W Ellis, G Brandt, Bitting & Francis.

Sept 27—Evergreen, with Lady of the Lake and Averasborough in tow, with goods for S W Tillinghast & Co, R D McNeill, J & T Waddill, D McNeill, H Branson & Son, Cook & Johnson, J Kyle, J C Thompson, D Gee, M N Leary, W J Anderson, S J Hinsdale, D Clark, Willkings & Co, A A McKethan, A Johnson & Co, Cook & Taylor, S Boon, Jones & Deming, N King, Jones & Nicholson, Rockfish Co, W Murphy & Co, H A London & Co, T & W C Bostick, A B Stith & Co, Brown, Fraley & Co, J M Green, F Fries, L B Walker, A H Cress, S A Levingston, John McRorie, Boner & Crist, C D Keeln, A P & R C Poindexter, H B Hays & Son, P F Pescud, A Creech.

Sept 29—Chatham with M Brown in tow and goods for Woollen & Elliot, J B McDade, B L Swain, Gilmer & Glenn, P F Pescud, J R & J Sloan, T J Patrick, Ellis, Kinder & Co, E Belo, Boger & Maxwell, Henderson & Haynes, Rankin, McLean & Hanner, Anderson & Ijams, A C Freeman, I Long, King & Hege, J W Faust, J & B G Worth, Hart & Litchford, J E Matthews, Cedar Falls Co, Bitting & Francis, A Brown, J Hiatt, M Wall, B L Durham & Co, B Coffin, D Marshall, M L & R J Holmes, Barnhardt, Hix & Co, Wright & Dillon, W F Henderson, Carr & Watson, J J Leach, Williams, Haywood & Co, Holmes, Culp & Co, Marsh & Moffitt, R Gray, Crowell & Hix, Lash & Moore, Earnhardt & Moss, J Woltering, W J Plummer, J A Smith, D S Williams, Kirk & Moss, B Nixon, J M A Drake, C F Faucette, J F Chambers & Co, S H Young, C F Deems, Brown, Fraley & Co, T B Tyson, Wood & Harris, B C Douthel, Brown & Moffitt, J McInnis, Murchison, Reid & Co, M D & W R Smith, Wall & McDonald, H H Beard, W A Lash, W J McConnel, Rankin & McLean, and Cooper & Wharton, of the interior, and sundry merchants in town.

The River has risen several inches, so that light Steamers can get up.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Sept 24—Schrs Wake and C D Ellis from N York, M B Mahoney and Kensington from Philadelphia, Henry Lee from Charleston, Teneriffe from Wareham, Mass.

FOR SALE.

10,000 LBS. BACON SIDES, 5,000 lbs. Shoulders, 75 bbls. No. 3 Mackerel.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.

Sept. 29, 1851. 26-2w

NEW GOODS AND NEW STORE.

THE Subscriber has just received and offers for sale, a well selected Stock of

GROCERIES,

—ALSO—

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS,

Which he will sell on very favorable terms.—Country Produce taken in exchange.

Having purchased his Goods low for Cash, he flatters himself that he can suit any who favor him with a call, both in quality and prices.

DANIEL CLARK.

Sept. 27, 1851. 26-w3m

Sons of Temperance FEMALE ACADEMY.

THE FEMALE ACADEMY of Lumberton Division No. 44, Sons of Temperance, was opened on Monday 22d inst., at Lumberton.

The Trustees have the pleasure of announcing to the public that they have engaged the services of Miss MARY L. MORRISON, a lady whose attainments in all the solid branches of an English, Classical, and Mathematical Education are of the highest order, and whose experience as an instructress in various seminaries in the country, and also in one of the largest towns in the State is a guaranty of her capacity for imparting instruction.

It is believed that the pure and elevated tone of morality, the quiet seclusion and the healthfulness of the situation of the village hold out inducements which are afforded by few localities in this part of the State.

Tuition for a term of three months: Reading Writing, Spelling, and Arithmetic, $8 00
English Grammar and Geography, 4 50
Latin, Greek, and higher Mathematics, 5 50

Board can be obtained in good families for from $6 to $8 per month.

R. E. TROY, Pres.

B. FREEMAN, Sec'y.
Lumberton, Sept. 26, 1851. 26-3tw

BOOTS & SHOES.



WE are receiving our Fall and Winter supply of Boots and Shoes, Consisting of a very large and splendid assortment of the LATEST FASHIONS, and embracing a very great variety of styles for Ladies', Gentlemen's, Misses', Boys', and Children's wear; with a large assortment of Men's and Boy's Kip and Coarse BROGANS.

A superior article of Gentlemen's and Ladies' India-rubber Shoes.

—ALSO—

Trunks, Carpet Bags, and Window Shades; Calf, Morocco, Goat, Lining, Binding, and Pad Skins; Sole Leather, Lasts, Shoe Thread, Sparables, &c.

Persons wishing to purchase by Wholesale or Retail, are requested to examine our Stock. We are determined to sell very low for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

S. T. HAWLEY & SON.

Sept. 30, 1851. 26-6w

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES.



Fall and Winter Stock. 1851.

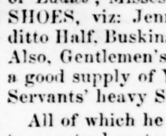
THE Subscriber offers for sale one of the largest and best assortments of GOODS in his line ever offered in this place. He is very thankful for the very liberal patronage that he has had, and solicits a continuance of the same. His stock has been selected with care, and consists of nearly every variety and style, from the best manufacturers.

He has on hand and offers low for *Cash*, at retail or by the case, latest styles Gentlemen's Beaver, Nutria, Moleskin, Silk, Brush and Angola HATS. Also, Jenny Lind, Kossuth, Artist, Rough and Ready, and stiffened Fur and Wool Hats, for Men, Youth and Boys—in abundance by the dozen or case.

—ALSO—

A very large supply of Cloth, Plush, Velvet and Fur CAPS, of all qualities, styles and prices,—by the single Cap or by the dozen.

—ALSO—



Boots and Shoes, of the following varieties, viz: Fine Water-proof, fine Calf, fine Kip and heavy Winter BOOTS. Also, Boys' and Youths' Calf and Kip Boots. Gentlemen's Dress Shoes, of various qualities. Together with an assortment of *Ladies'*, Misses' and Children's BOOTS and SHOES, viz: Jenny Lind, Excelsiors, Gaiters, ditto Half, Buskins, Slippers and Morocco Boots. Also, Gentlemen's and Ladies' Rubbers. With a good supply of Youths', Boys', Childrens' and Servants' heavy Shoes.

All of which he offers low for *Cash*, or on time to punctual customers. Please call and satisfy yourselves before purchasing elsewhere.

JOHN C. THOMSON, Market Square.

Sept. 26, 1851. 26tf

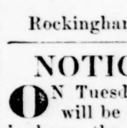
WRITING PAPER.

400 REAMS assorted French, English and American Cap, Letter, Bath Post, Folio Post, and Note Papers—a well selected stock, embracing a great variety of quality and price. Also, Bristol Boards, Perforated Ditto, Tissue and Drawing Paper, and Stationary of all kinds. Just receiving.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Sept. 29, 1851.

HOTEL FOR SALE.



THE Subscriber having determined to remove from the State, offers for sale his HOUSE AND LOT in the village of Rockingham, known as the "Rockingham Hotel."

Any person wishing to purchase, will do well to make an early application, as they will thus be enabled to get all the furniture belonging to said Hotel, on reasonable terms.

For further information, address

JOHN C. McKINNON.

Rockingham, N. C., Sept. 26, 1851. 26-3tw

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.

ON Tuesday, the 21st day of October next, will be let to the lowest bidder, at Rockingham, the following buildings for the Poor House:

Two Buildings, 36 feet long by 18 feet wide. Also, one Building, 28 feet long, 18 feet wide. To be frame Buildings, ceiled throughout, one story high. Also, a log Kitchen and log Smoke House.

Specifications will be furnished at the time and place above stated.

P. M. POWELL,
JOSEPH M. INGRAM,
JOHN McFADYEN,
THOS. T. COVINGTON,
DAN'L C. STUART,
DAN'L McNEILL,
WILLIAM GIBSON,
Building Committee.

Sept. 27, 1851. 26-3w

NOTICE.

STRAYED or stolen, on Wednesday night, Sept. 4th, from the stables at Hawley's Store, Sampson county, a large cream colored MARE, with left eye out, light mane and tail. Said mare was suckling a colt, and was thin. I will pay a liberal reward for the mare, or any information that will enable me to get her again.

A. GAINEY.

Sept. 26, 1851. 26-2t

STATE OF N. CAROLINA, MOORE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1851.

Robert Johnston and his wife, *vs.* John Watson and wife Mary.

Petition for Partition of Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Malcom McFarland, John McFarland, and Daniel McFarland, are not inhabitants of this State: Therefore Ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, for six weeks, that they be and appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Carthage, on the fourth Monday in October next, to answer, plead, or demur, to the Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Alexander C. Curry, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the fourth Monday in July, A. D. 1851.

A. C. CURRY, Clerk.

Pr. adv. $3 25.] 26-6tw

Timber Wagon for Sale,

WITH fixtures complete. All in good order. Apply to

ARCHIBALD GRAHAM.

Sept. 30. 1t

MOUNTAIN BUTTER.

20 FIRKINS Mountain Butter, some very fine. For sale by

COOK & TAYLOR.

Sept. 30, 1851. 26-4t

STEAM MARBLE WORKS,

Corner of North and Monument Streets, Baltimore, Md.

SISSON & BAIRD having completed their extensive works, (which is now one of the largest establishments of the kind in this country,) are prepared to fill all orders in their line, viz: **Marble Mantels, Monuments, Tombs, Grave Stones, Table Tops, Tiles,** (for floors,) **Marble Letters, &c.,** at as reasonable rates as can be had in this or any other city in the Union. For beauty of execution and originality of design, their stock cannot be surpassed. They would respectfully invite *Architects, Builders, Cabinet Makers* and others to call and examine before purchasing. They are also prepared to furnish the trade with Slabs, Blocks, &c. to order.

All orders by mail punctually attended to. 26-4m

School for Boys.

ROWAN STREET.

THIS School will be re-opened, after a short vacation, on Monday the 13th of October next.

Terms, $8 and $10 per Quarter.

J. C. HOOPER.

Sept. 1851. 24-3tw

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

WE have received and are now receiving our usual Stock of

STAPLE & FANCY GOODS,

Consisting of nearly every article usually kept in the Dry Goods line.

—ALSO—

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

Fashionable Bonnets, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, &c.

The above Stock we would invite our customers, friends, and the public generally, to call and examine before purchasing, as we are determined to sell Goods to suit the times.

ALEX'R JOHNSON & CO.

Fayetteville, Sept. 23, 1851. 25tf

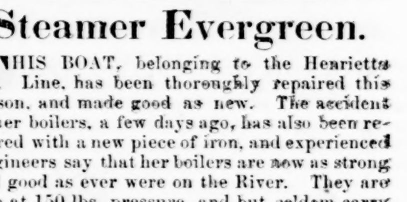
WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

AT the Darlington Carriage Manufactory, a first rate BLACKSMITH. One who is master of his trade in ironing light Carriages and Buggies, will find constant employment for the balance of the year, (and probably longer,) at the highest wages his workmanship will command.

Immediate application by a *sober* man will secure the situation.

HUNTER & McEACHERN.

Darlington C. H., S. C., Sept. 22, 1851. 2t



Steamer Evergreen.

THIS BOAT, belonging to the Henrietta Line, has been thoroughly repaired this season, and made good as new. The accident to her boilers, a few days ago, has also been repaired with a new piece of iron, and experienced Engineers say that her boilers are now as strong and good as ever were on the River. They are safe at 150 lbs. pressure, and but seldom carry over 100 lbs.

R. M. ORRELL, Agent.

Sept. 25, 1851. 25-2t

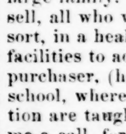
CASH

PAID for YOUNG NEGROES. Apply to

J. & T. WADDILL.

Sept. 25, 1851. 25tf

NOTICE.



I offer for sale my HOUSE and LOT in the village of Carthage, Moore county, N. C., which is a comfortable two-story building, with six fire-places, all in good repair, and well adapted to suit the purchaser, either having a small or large family. Therefore, being determined to sell, all who wish to purchase property of this sort, in a healthy place, where there are many facilities to add to the private comfort of the purchaser, (here there are a male and female school, where all the high branches of education are taught preparatory for College,) give me a call, for I will make conditions to suit the purchaser.

MARTHA A. HANCOCK.

Sept. 9, 1851. 24-w4wpd

WAS IT CONSUMPTION?

This was a very remarkable case that had been treated by several physicians, in which hemorrhage of the lungs had occurred several times, followed by diarrhœa, night sweats, &c.:

Dr. Little—Dear Sir: For a year or two past, a negro boy of mine, twenty years old, has been badly afflicted with a consumptive disease, attended with the usual symptoms of a deep, hollow cough, pain in the chest, once in a while hemorrhage of the lungs, together with diarrhœa, debility and emaciation. His case had been treated by several physicians without being much benefited long at a time. Last Fall, whilst very much prostrated, we applied the Burgundy jacket, and gave him your Anodyne Cough Drops, as you prescribed; he soon found much relief from the cough and pain, and continued to improve daily from the use of the medicines. At the end of six weeks, he had wonderfully improved, having gained much strength, could rest well at night, and with only a slight cough. During the winter he took the medicine occasionally, and has continued to mend so much as to have gained at least thirty pounds by the first of April. I am surprised at the result, and take great pleasure in stating the facts. Yours, &c.

(Signed) JEREMIAH MILLER.

Talbotton, Oct. 29, 1846.

Dear Sir: Having used your Anodyne Cough Drops in my own case, after all other remedies had failed to give me permanent relief, I find myself entirely cured of a severe cough of long standing. I therefore take pleasure in saying that I believe it is one of the best medicines I ever used. Very respectfully,

W. R. SINGLETON.

To Dr. Little.

Dr. Little—Dear Sir: I take pleasure in stating that I have been in the habit of prescribing your Anodyne Cough Drops in my practice for some time past, and have found them admirably adapted to the diseases of the chest and lungs. I have no hesitancy in saying they are the most effectual remedy I ever employed; in no instance have I known them used without material benefit, and most frequently by an immediate cure. Respectfully yours, &c.

E. C. MOYER, M. D.

Talbotton, Sept. 28, 1846.

February, 1848.

Dr. Little—Sir: Having been afflicted with a cough for some time past, I have consequently tried several preparations for it, and among them the Balsam of Wild Cherry, but I find your Anodyne Cough Drops much superior to that or any other medicine I ever used. Besides, I have used them in my family in cases of croup, and find them a most excellent remedy for it.

J. J. JAMESON.

Talbot County, Georgia.

To be had also of James Cain, Rockfish; A. Watson, Floral College; Townsend & Douglass, Bennettsville; Dr. P. M. Cohen, Charleston; C. C. Barbee, Barclaysville; P. F. Pescud, Raleigh.

S. J. HINSDALE, Agent for Fayetteville.

FAYETTEVILLE AND WARSAW PLANK ROAD.

THE undersigned give notice, that Books for receiving subscriptions will be opened at the following places, and under the direction of the following persons, from and after the first day of October next:

At Warsaw under the direction of W. W. Pierce, David G. Morrisy, Rowland Best.

Clinton—A. B. Chesnutt, Josiah Johnson, John R. Beaman, Patrick Murphy, Thos. M. Lee, Dr. Thos. Bunting, and Richard Holmes.

Owenville—Love Culbreath, Henry Owen, W H McKenzie, James White.

Exchange Place—Lewis F. Carr, C. A. Harrison, and John C. Williams.

Harrisonburg—J. C. Blocker, Sherwood Holly, and Calton Hall.

Fayetteville—A. A. McKethan, D. G. MacRae, Wm. McIntyre, David A. Ray, P. P. Johnson, Henry Branson.

The persons designated to open Books, will, without further notice, proceed to do so, and obtain as much to this important work as they can, until the further action of the Commissioners.

A. A. McKETHAN,
D. G. MACRAE,
WILLIAM McINTYRE,
DAVID A. RAY,
PETER P. JOHNSON,
HENRY BRANSON,
Commissioners.

Sept. 18, 1851. 23-sw1t-w6w

NOTICE.

BY virtue of an Order made by his Honor John L. Bailey, Judge presiding at the present term of our Superior Court of Law, I hereby give public notice, that

A Special Term of said Court will be held for the County of Moore,

At the Court House in Carthage, on the Fourth MONDAY in November next, (which will be the 24th day of the month,) when and where all Suitors and Witnesses on the Civil Docket are required to attend by ten o'clock in the Forenoon of that day.

Witness, John Morison, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the Monday before the last Monday in August, A. D. 1851.

24-tc] JOHN MORISON, C. S. C.

Valuable Plantation for Sale.

THE Subscriber being desirous to remove to the west, offers for sale his plantation 12 miles north of Carthage, lying on both sides of Bear Creek, in the County of Moore, containing 750 acres of land, the most of which is heavily timbered, well watered, and adapted to the production of corn, cotton, wheat, oats, and tobacco. 50 or 60 acres are low grounds or bottom lands.

A portion of the land is under cultivation, and has on it a two story frame dwelling house, together with all such other buildings as are usually met with on a farm. There is an excellent mill-site on the premises with plenty of rock for constructing a dam and sufficient water power for ordinary purposes.

Gold has been discovered on this land in one or more places.

The Fayetteville and Western Plank Road passes over the land within ¾ mile of the dwelling; and it is only 2 miles from Deep River at the point at which the present improvement going on, on that River is expected to terminate.

This situation is remarkable for health.

The terms will be liberal and accommodating.

Persons wishing to purchase are, for further particulars referred to Col. John Morison at Carthage, N. C.

JOHN C. McLEOD.

Moore county, Sept. 7, 1851. 24-6tw

Hurrah for North Carolina!

Home Industry must Succeed!

I AM now prepared to manufacture DOOR LOCKS with mineral Knobs, for 65 cents apiece, warranted; also Locks up to $150.

Also, MACHINERY made to order; and file-cutting, new and old. Old Files made as good as new.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 13, 1851. 24-3m

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN NORTH CAROLINA!

The Battle is begun, and I intend to fight my way through for Home Industry!

IF you want to save a couple Hundred Dollars, send on your orders for

Turpentine Stills, Caps, Arms, & Worms.

—ALSO—

Brandy Stills, and any kind of Copper Work, Brass, Machinery, &c.

The prices of Still-caps, Arms, and Worms, are as follows:

By the pound 37 cents: or by contract,

7 barrel Still-cap, Arms and Worms,				$400
10	do	do	do	485
12	do	do	do	525
14	do	do	do	585
15	do	do	do	615
16	do	do	do	650
20	do	do	do	695
25	do	do	do	750
30	do	do	do	850
35	do	do	do	900

All work will be warranted for 12 months, fire and burning excepted. His work will also be delivered within fifty miles of Raleigh, at the shortest notice: and if I fail to deliver Stills in the time agreed upon, I will forfeit $5 for each day lost, to the purchaser.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1851. 24-3m

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber now offers for sale all his Turpentine and Farming LAND, containing about 600 Acres, situated 12 miles East of Fayetteville, on the Goldsborough road, commonly known as Palmyra.

It has a good dwelling house, out-buildings, &c., and a store where a large amount of business is done, and increasing daily. This is a rare chance for turpentine getters, merchants, &c. and will be sold a bargain. Any one wishing to purchase, and wishing further information, can apply on the premises, to

J. W. MURPHY, or
P. TAYLOR, Fayetteville.

July 26th, 1851. 8tf

CARTHAGE HOTEL.

THE Subscriber having fitted up and enlarged the above *well known* House, is *now* prepared to entertain travellers with *increased* comfort.

ROB'T McNABB.

Carthage, Moore Co., N. C., May 3, 1851. } 70-tf

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, having determined to continue his business in Wadesborough, takes this method of informing the public that he may still be found at his old stand, South of the Anson Hotel, where he will keep constantly on hand a full assortment of the most choice Liquors, Wines, Cordials, Cigars, and other refreshments usually found in this section of country. He hopes by strict attention to his business, rigid preservation of good order, and unceasing care for the comfort and enjoyment of his customers, to merit and receive a liberal share of the public patronage.

WM. W. SANDERS.

Wadesborough, July 15, 1851. 7tf

NEW HANOVER INSTITUTE, Wilmington, N. C.

THE Fifth Session of this Institute will commence on Monday, the 16th of Sept., terminating February 15th.

For a Circular, containing full particulars as to terms, &c., inquire of the subscriber.

P. CLEMENT, Principal.

August 1, 1851. 10-eowt10

Blank Warrants for sale here.

NOTICE.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the name of J. A. Rowland & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

JOHN A. ROWLAND.
GILBERT W. McKAY.
JOHN C. MOORE.

The undersigned will continue

the business of the late firm, at their former Stand in Lumberton, under the style of ROWLAND & McKAY, where Goods of every description can be bought on the most reasonable terms.

JOHN A. ROWLAND.
GILBERT W. McKAY.

Lumberton, July 1, 1851. 1tf

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from W. J. Buchanan, of Johnston county, on the 8th of January, TWO NEGRO BOYS, Dan and Stephen. Dan is about 25 years of age, stout built, of dark complexion, and weighs about 175 lbs. Stephen is about 28 years of age, weighs 170 lbs., of yellow complexion, speaks very slow when spoken to.

Said Negroes were raised by Elizabeth Murphy of Cumberland county, in whose vicinity they are supposed to be lurking.

I will give the above reward for their apprehension and confinement in any jail so that I get them, or $25 for either; and an additional reward will be given for proof sufficient to convict any white person of harboring said Negroes.

R. F. MURPHY.

Jan. 24, 1851. 56tf

D. M. McDONALD

SOLICITS the attention of buyers to his varied assortment of

China, Glass, and Crockery Ware, Sugar and Coffee, Hats and Caps, Rope and Bagging, French Brandy and Holland Gin, Port and Madeira Wines, Cigars of the best quality, Dry Goods and Candles, a few fine Clocks, &c. &c.

And every article usually kept for the accommodation of purchasers; all of which I will sell low for Cash, or exchange for country Produce.

Hay street, Sept. 15, 1851. 22-1m

TO WINE MAKERS.

WE have a few barrels of fine old Apple Brandy for sale; such as those who want to make good wine should get.

COOK & TAYLOR.

Sept. 16, 1851. 22-tf

SUMMERVILLE, N. C. }
HEAD QUARTERS, 34th Regiment. }

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS: You are hereby ordered to have your respective Companies at this place on the 1st Thursday of October next, equipped as the law directs, at the hour of 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of parade. You yourselves are required to attend the day previous for drill.

By order of H. D. McLean, Col. Commanding.

HECTOR McNEILL, Adj't.

Sept. 10, 1851. 22-tm

The Psalmist, with Supplement.

A NEW Collection of HYMNS for the use of Baptist Churches. A further supply just received. E. J. HALE & SON.

Sept. 10, 1851.

Spanish Smoking Tobacco.

2500 SPANISH CIGARS, for sale low by

H. BRANSON & SON.

Sept. 11, 1851. 21tf

FALL, 1851.

NEW

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

E. L. & J. A. Pemberton

HAVE just received from New York and Philadelphia a complete Stock of

SILK AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

Among which may be found an extensive lot of LADIES' DRESS GOODS, viz: Plain, watered and fig'd Silks; Needle-worked Caskmeres; Brocade and watered Poplins; Chameleon Louisianas; Chene Reps; Plaid Lustres; rich Saxony DeLains; plain, watered and figured Silk warp Alpacas; Second Mourning Poplins; black Bombazines; a few superior Evening Dresses; pink, blue, white and straw colored Tarltans, &c.

Plain and watered Mantillas; Bay State, plaid and embroidered Thibet and Cashmere Shawls; drab and black Cashmere ditto.

EMBROIDERIES.—French Worked Lace Capes and Collars; worked Cuffs; a beautiful lot Bertha Lace Capes; Under-sleeves and Chemisettes; Swiss and Jaconet Trimmings; Hemstitched and Needle-worked Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs; black, blue and white Lace Veils, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

Black, brown and green French and English Cloths; black and fancy Cassimeres; plain and fig'd Satin Vestings; Valencia and Cashmere ditto; Tweeds; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; Silk and Worsted Serges; plaid Linseys; red, blue and white Flannels; French and Silk warp ditto; brown and bleached Canton ditto; Druggets; Osnaburgs; French and English Prints; Irish Linens; Toweling; Table Diapers; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Kid Gloves, of a very superior quality; Silk and Cotton Hosiery; Lamb's Wool and Merino ditto; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Cashmere Gloves, &c. &c.

A large lot of Bonnets; Moleskin and Angola Hats; Men's and Boys' Caps; Hat and Belt Ribbons.

☞ A superior lot of Gentlemen's Calf Boots and Shoes; Ladies' Gaiters and other styles of Shoes; Travelling Trunks; Carpet Bags, &c.

The above Goods were selected more particularly for the RETAIL TRADE, and will be sold on very accommodating terms.

E. L. & J. A. PEMBERTON.

Sept. 11, 1851. 21tf

DAGUERREOTYPE PORTRAITS.

A. C. SMITH, Daguerrean Artist, having been instructed in one of the largest and best Establishments in New York, and by one of the best Artists in New York or any where else, would respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville, and persons living near, that he has a Room in the Fayetteville Hotel fitted up for taking Daguerreotypes, and would be very much pleased to wait on those who may wish to have their Likenesses taken. He has the best materials that can be bought any where without any exception. He intends stopping here only a few weeks.

Call soon, if you wish a correct and good Likeness. He feels that he can satisfy those who may give him a call, if a correct and good Likeness will do it. Time of taking, from 9 A. M. until 5 P. M.

Dark or black dresses best for taking; white will not answer well.

Prices from Two to Ten Dollars.

☞ Children one year old and upwards taken, if they can be kept still 15 or 20 seconds. Time for taking Children, from 10 A. M. until 2 P. M.

☞ Instructions given in the Art.

☞ Persons taken in groups if they wish it.

Daguerreotypes and Miniature Paintings copied for those who may wish it.

Oh, wad some power the giftie gie us,
To see ourselves as ithers see us,
It would from many a blunder free us,
And foolish notion.—*Burns.*

But come when you will,
A perfect likeness you'll have,
If you only sit still.

Lovers are of all others the best subjects for sitting, though the most difficult to please.

Secure the shadow
Ere the substance fade.—*Shakspeare.*

Sept. 1, 1851. 18tf

☞ The Farmers' & Planters' ALMANAC for 1852, just received.

E. J. HALE & SON.

AREY, SHEMWELL & CO.

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS. 1851.

THE Subscribers are now receiving direct from New York and Philadelphia, the largest and handsomest Stock of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods

That they have ever exhibited in this market, embracing every variety of Ladies' and Gentlemen's DRESS GOODS, among which may be found: Black and fancy watered and plain Dress Silks; black and fancy Coburgs; Lama Twills; figured and plain fancy and black Mohair Lustres; Silk Warp and Crape Brocades; Swiss, Scotch and Chene Ginghams; Saxony De-Lains; French, English and American Prints; Emb'd Cashmeres; plain ditto; changeable De-Lains; watered and needle-work Cashmeres; changeable Yoneses; Brocade Lustres; Damask Æolians; black Bombazines; second-mourning Poplins; plain and watered Silk Mantillas; colored and black Velvet Mantillas; Brocade Poplins; and a large assortment of Dress Trimmings; French and English Merinos; Velvet Neck Ribbons and Cuffs, &c.

EMBROIDERIES.

French worked Collars and Capes; French worked Cuffs; French worked Chemisettes; Under-Sleeves; Swiss and Jaconet Trimmings; Infants' Waists and Caps; Hem-stitched and needle-worked Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, from 10 cts. to $5; and a beautiful assortment of Veils; every variety of Shawls, embroidered and plain; Thread, Cotton and Linen Edgings and Laces; black Silk Laces and Edgings.

—ALSO—

Black, blue, brown and green French and English Cloths; black and fancy Cassimeres; Cut Velvet, figured and black Satin and Valencia Vestings, (some very handsome;) Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; Tweeds; Linseys; Flannels, wool and cotton; Osnaburgs; Druggets; Damask Table Coths; ditto Napkins; Centre-Table Covers, very fine; Piano Covers; Irish Linens; Linen Lawns; Thread Cambrics; Towellings; Gentlemen's Merino Shirts and Drawers; Silk Neck and Pocket Handkerchiefs; Ladies' Merino Vests; Cashmere and Silk Hose; ditto Half-Hose; the celebrated Salem Jeans, black and grey.

Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's BOOTS and SHOES.

Men's, Boys' and Infants' Hats and Caps.

Velvet, Satin, Straw and Florence Bonnets.

Ditto ditto ditto for Misses.

And every article usually kept in a Dry Goods Store.

☞ We invite the public to call and examine our large and handsome Stock, as we are always anxious to show our Goods.

☞ *We keep Sugar, Tea and Coffee.*

AREY, SHEMWELL & CO. return thanks to the citizens of Fayetteville, and the public generally, for the very liberal patronage heretofore bestowed on them, and intend, by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance.

S. S. AREY.
P. SHEMWELL.
J. R. McDONALD.

Fayetteville, Sept. 15, 1851. 21tf

Carolinian copy.

NOTICE.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving a well selected stock of Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS. Among their stock will be found the latest styles of Ladies' and Gentlemen's DRESS GOODS, together with a good assortment of

Ready-made Clothing; Umbrellas; Hats, Caps, and Bonnets; all kinds of Boots and Shoes; Carpeting; Saddles, Bridles, Whips and Collars; Hardware and Cutlery; Leather; Hollow-ware and Crockery-ware; Loaf, Lump, Crushed, Clarified and Brown Sugars; Teas; Rio, Laguira and Java Coffee; Salt, Molasses, Iron and Nails.

With many other Goods, which will be sold very cheap for Cash, or on time to those who pay punctually. We would be glad if our friends and the public generally would give us a call.

J. T. COUNCIL & CAIN.

Sept. 1, 1851. 18tf

PAINTS.

4000 LBS. Pure and No. 1 WHITE LEAD, in Oil.
Imperial and Paris Green.
Spanish Brown, Spanish Whiting.
Winter Green, Chrome Yellow.
Litharge and other varieties of Paints.

COOK & JOHNSON.

March 10, 1851. 62tf

FOR SALE,

ONE lot of Land containing 2 acres, with a comfortable Dwelling House and Kitchen thereon. The above property is in half a mile of Robeson Institute, Robeson county.

Also, Four Shares of the Capital Stock in said Institute.

For further particulars, inquire of

ALFRED JACKSON.

Cumberland county, Sept. 1, 1851. 18tf

TO COTTON PLANTERS.

200 PIECES COTTON BAGGING, 75 coils Rope, 200 lbs. Twine,

Just received and for sale cheap, by

PETER P. JOHNSON.

August 16, 1851. 14tf

QUEENSWARE.

E. & W. BENNETT, Manufacturers of fancy Rockingham and Yellow Iron STONE WARE, would invite the attention of Southern merchants to their large stock of

Fancy Crockery-Ware,

Of their own manufacture, corner of Canal st. and Canton Avenue, two squares East of the Philadelphia and Wilmington Rail Road Depot, BALTIMORE.

Sept. 12, 1851. 22-4tw

WRAPPING PAPER.

150 REAMS Medium size,
65 " Blue, for Cotton Yarns.

From Manteo Paper Mills, Raleigh. For sale low by H. BRANSON & SON.

July 9, 1851. 3tf

LAWRENCE & COMPANY'S Patent Improved Flesh Gloves and Straps,

For producing a healthy state of the system by Friction.

THE great value of the HORSE-HAIR RENOVATOR as a therapeutic agent, when applied to the human body, is well known to every one who has paid the least attention to the importance of a healthy action of the Skin. For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

Oct. 1, 1850. 39tf

D. & W. McLaurin

HAVE just received a seasonable assortment of GOODS, consisting of Prints; Ginghams; Jaconet, Swiss and Tarltan Muslins; rich Printed Linen Lawns; Lace Capes; white and col'd Lisle; Silk emb. and sup'r Kid Gloves; Hosiery; ditto for Misses and Boys; Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs; Taylor's Spool Cotton; bl'k and fancy Cassimeres; Cloths; col'd and white Linen Drillings; fine French double width plain and rib'd Drab d'Ete; Sheetings and Shirtings; Umbrellas and Parasols; Boots and Shoes; Hardware and Cutlery; with a great variety which we offer at the lowest prices.

—ALSO—

26 boxes Tobacco, very low per the box.
10 bbls. prime Pork.
30 bags Rio and Laguira Coffee.
5 hhds. Sugar.
10 bbls. Refined and Granulated Sugar.
Loaf and Crushed ditto.
Bar and Fancy Soaps.
Superior Northern Flour, &c.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

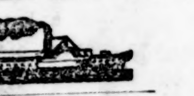
April 7, 1851. 66tf

Gunn's Domestic Medicine.

A FURTHER supply, just received.

E. J. HALE & SON.

MERCHANTS' LINE.



THIS LINE OF BOATS is still in successful operation on the Cape Fear River, and continue to offer many facilities to the shipping public.

Persons patronising this Line, may rest assured that their Goods will be brought up with dispatch, and at the very lowest rates of freight.

A. W. STEEL, President.
T. S. LUTTERLOH,
Agent at Fayetteville.

Feb. 15, 1851. 59-tf

WANTED,

50 GOOD HANDS, at 75 cts. per day, on the Southern Plank Road. Steady employment and cash payment weekly, if required. Apply to

D. M. BUIE,
At the Steam Mill, or to
A. A. McKETHAN,

June 23, 1851. [77-tf] Fayetteville.



Stage Line to Raleigh.

THE Subscribers, Mail Contractors from Fayetteville to Raleigh, will commence operations this day, with new and comfortable Coaches, good horses, and careful Drivers.—The Fare is FIVE DOLLARS—same as before. The Stage Houses are, in Fayetteville, the Fayetteville Hotel, in Raleigh, the Yarborough House; but Passengers will be conveyed to such other Houses as they may select. The hours of departure will be, until further notice, at half-past 9 P. M. from Fayetteville, and at 2 P. M. from Raleigh, daily. The subscribers hope, by unremitted attention, to secure a liberal share of the travel.

MURDOCK McKINNON,
DAVID McNEILL.

Fayetteville, July 1, 1851. 78-tf



Line of 4 horse Post Coaches from Fayetteville to Warsaw—Daily.

THE Subscribers having secured the mail contract on the above Line, will commence THIS DAY, running a Line of Four Horse Post Coaches, Daily. Leaving Fayetteville at 6 P. M., and arriving at Warsaw at ½ past 6 A. M., in time for the Cars North and South. Returning, leave Warsaw on the arrival of the Cars, say about 1 or 2 P. M., and arrive at Fayetteville in ten hours. Every care will be taken to render the line pleasant, convenient, and safe, for Travellers.

A Line of Stages will be established as soon as possible, by the Plank Road, from Fayetteville via Carthage and Asheborough, to Lexington, Salem, and Salisbury.

McKINNON & McNEILL.

Fayetteville, N. C., Aug. 8, 1851. 11-tf

THE CELEBRATED BUCK PATENT

COOKING STOVE.

IS for sale by the Subscriber in Raleigh and Fayetteville; in Raleigh at his Shop on Fayetteville Street, and in Fayetteville at Mr. A. M. Campbell's.

The Subscriber hereby forewarns all persons from purchasing any of these Stoves from any person either in or out of North Carolina, except from himself or his duly authorized Agents. He has purchased the exclusive right to vend this Stove within the State, and will prosecute any person infringing his right, either by purchasing, selling, or using, any except those obtained from himself.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

Raleigh, April 19, 1851. 68tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving a large and well selected stock of GOODS, recently purchased in New York for CASH, which are offered for sale at low prices for cash, country produce, or on time to punctual men.

50 bbls. No. 3 Mackerel,—new.
20 half and quarter bbls. extra No. 1.
Kits No. 1 Salmon and Mackerel.

ELIJAH FULLER.

Sept. 1, 1851. 19-4tw

100,000 Acres Valuable TIMBER LANDS FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 100,000 Acres;

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, Hon. Jas. C. Dobbin, or A. A. T. Smith, Esq., (Attorneys at Law.)

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845. 76tf

FOR SALE,

At the lowest Market Prices,

40 HHDS. New Crop MOLASSES.
1200 sacks SALT.
5000 bushels Alum Salt.
9000 lbs. Cotton Yarn.
Osnaburgs and Brown Sheetings.

With a general stock of articles in the Grocery line. JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

Fayetteville, Feb. 15, 1850.

Hotchkiss's Vertical Water Wheel.

THERE are several hundred of these Wheels in operation in different counties in North Carolina. For proof of their great advantages over the common flutter wheel, or any other wheels now in use for saw mills, we confidently refer to those who have applied them to their mills. We can recommend them particularly for their superiority in cases of a low head of water, or back water.

We still keep a supply of Wheels, suitable for different heads of water, at Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, Edenton and Fayetteville. The wheels may also be had of E. A. Brevard, Lincolnton, and Uriah Wells, Petersburg, Va.

Persons wishing to obtain the right to use the wheels, will be served on application to D. McNeill & Co., Fayetteville, N. C.

D. McNEILL.
A. A. McKETHAN.
D. J. McALISTER.

Feb'y 22, 1849. 56-tf

WANTED,

A GOOD Body Maker at the Carriage business. Good wages and steady employment given. A. A. McKETHAN.

May 26. 73-tf

WANTED TO BORROW,

$2000 for a term of five years. Good security given. Interest annually or semi-annually.

Address letter to A. B., and leave at this office.

June 30, 1851. 78-tf

SOUTHERN HARMONY.

JUST RECEIVED, a new supply of this popular Book.

Aug. 1851. E. J. HALE & SON.

TOBACCO.

A GOOD STOCK on hand; and I shall receive regularly, from Messrs. J. Jones & Co's Factory, qualities assorted from common to very fine, which I will sell at lowest manufacturing prices.

J. UTLEY.

Fayetteville, April 3, 1851. 66tf

NOTICE.—All Accounts due

the Merchants' Steamboat Company, for Freights up to the 15th inst., must be promptly paid to the undersigned, as much time cannot be given to the collection of the same.

J. & T. WADDILL, late Agents.

Fayetteville, Jan. 27, 1851. 56tf

Wanted to Contract for,

The Subscriber wishes to con-

tract for ONE MILLION OF RED OAK HHD. STAVES, of the following dimensions, viz:—Full 44 inches long, ¾ inch thick on the thin edge: to average 4 inches in width; none to be less than 3½. They must be got out of good, sound timber, and not to show much sap. They must be rough shaved with the drawing knife. For which quality of Staves, I am willing to pay $18 per thousand.

E. D. HALL.

Wilmington, Aug. 29, 1851. 18-tf

EDWIN GLOVER,



Watch-Maker and Jeweler,

AT THE OLD STAND,

Sign of the Large Watch,

HAS returned from the North with a large assortment of WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELRY, which he invites the public to examine. Among his stock can be found,—

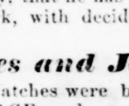
Gold and Silver Watches of all kinds and prices; Gold and Silver Fob, Guard, and Vest Chains; Gold, Silver, Stone, and Steel Keys and Seals; Breast Pins and Ear-Rings of all kinds and prices; Finger Rings; Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles; Silver and Gold Thimbles; fine Bracelets; Gold and Silver Pens and Pencils; Gold Lockets; Gold and Silver Belt Buckles; Card Cases; Coral Beads; Sleeve Buttons; fine Accordeons; Music Boxes; fine and common Walking Canes; fine and common Pistols; Silver Cups; Silver Spoons; Port-Moneys; Purses; Clocks, from $2 to $40; Plated Cake Baskets, Castors and Candlesticks; Brass do.; Back-Gammon Boards; &c., &c.

MILITARY GOODS.

Swords, Sashes, Lace, Buttons, Bugles, Stars, Plumes, Caps, &c., &c.

☞ Particular attention paid to the Repairing of Watches and Jewelry.

Fayetteville, N. C., July 21. 6-3m



Watches and Jewelry, At Wholesale and Retail.

J. M. BEASLEY

WOULD respectfully inform the public generally, that he has returned recently from New York, with decidedly a large assortment of

Watches and Jewelry.

Many of these Watches were bought for CASH BY THE PACKAGE, and can therefore be sold very low. He has Watches of all kinds; Chains, Keys and Seals of all kinds and of the latest styles; Finger-Rings, Ear-Rings, Medallions, of all sizes, of English and American make; Ladies' Chatelaines; Cuff Pins; Collar and Sleeve Buttons; Shirt Studs; Gold Spectacles, light and heavy; Gold Pens and Pencils; Gold and Silver Thimbles; Bracelets; Silver Fruit and Butter Knives; Silver Spoons of all sizes; large lot of Pocket Cutlery; Scissors, best quality; Button-hole Scissors, Surveyor's Compasses and Chains; Mathematical Instruments; large quantity of fine and common Pistols; fine and common single and double-barrel Guns; Game Bags; Shot Belts and Powder Flasks; Military Goods, including the Bass Drum and the smallest Button; Violins and extra Bows; Flutes, Clarionets, Flageolets, Accordeons, of all kinds and sizes; Music Boxes; Perfumery; Soap; Lather Brushes; Razors and Strops; Dressing and Pocket Combs; Plated and Britannia Ware; and various other things too tedious to enumerate.

☞ Call and give me a trial.

Cash paid for old Gold and Silver.

☞ WATCHES and JEWELRY neatly Repaired.

Fayetteville, N. C.—North-East Corner of Market Square.

12-6m] J. M. BEASLEY.

WANTED,

3000 ft. Ashe Lumber for Wagons, 1¼ to 3 inches thick.
3000 ft. Seasoned Oak Lumber, 1¾ to 3 inches.
1000 ft. White Oak and Hickory, for Axletrees.
1000 ft. White Oak for Tongues, Bolsters and Shafts.
100 Post Oak Hubs, for Carts and Wagons.
2000 Spokes.

For which the highest cash price will be paid. Apply soon to E. FULLER.

May 19, 1851. 72-tf

75 Bbls. No. 1 Herring.
25 " " 3 Mackerel.
100 Bales Hay.
100 Pieces Cotton Bagging.
50 Coils Rope.
200 Lbs. Twine.
30 Hhds. Molasses.
5 Hhds. Fair Sugars.
50 Bags Rio Coffee.

With Alum and Sack Salt, and Groceries generally, for sale at the lowest market prices, by

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

August 14, 1851. 13tf

STRAW CUTTERS, Corn Shellers, and a variety of Ploughs and Plough fixtures, for sale by J. & T. WADDILL.

Jan. 4. 53tf

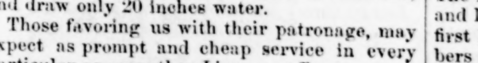
WEBSTER'S QUARTO DICTIONARY;

A FURTHER supply just received.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Aug. 13.

HENRIETTA LINE OF



Steam and Freight Boats,

ARE all in excellent order for business. Our Tow Boats have been recently repaired and made good as new. We have also added a *new* Flat for low water, and well adapted to the service. She will carry 700 bbls. merchandize, and draw only 20 inches water.

Those favoring us with their patronage, may expect as prompt and cheap service in every particular as any other Line can offer.

G. DEMING, Pres't.
R. M. ORRELL, Agent.
A. D. CAZAUX, Agent at Wilmington.

Fayetteville, Dec. 21, 1850. 50-tf

SALEM PAPER-MILL.

THE subscriber has taken charge of this old and well known Establishment, and is prepared to attend to all orders for

Printing Paper, Merchants' and Factory Wrapping, &c.

The Mill has recently been thoroughly refitted with new machinery, and the subscriber believes he can furnish Paper of as good quality and at as cheap prices as can be purchased any where, North or South.

CHARLES E. SHOBER.

Salem, June 7, 1851. 77tf

NOTICE.

STARR & WILLIAMS have removed to the Store recently occupied by Mr. John D. Starr, one door west of Messrs. H. Branson & Son, where they have just received additions to the Spring purchases of Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS. Country merchants are requested to examine our stock.

J. B. STARR.
J. M. WILLIAMS.

June 7, 1851. 75-tf

I HAVE just received from New York, my FALL AND WINTER

Stock of Goods,

Consisting of a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, &c.

☞ I will barter for TURPENTINE, or any kind of Produce.

N. KING,
10 miles North of Fayetteville.

Oct. 28, 1850. 43tf

FOR SALE,

12 WM. ROWLAND'S Extra thick Mill and Cross-cut SAWS, 6 and 6½ feet.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

Nov. 19, 1850. 46tf

JUST FINISHED,

EIGHT NEW BUGGIES. Also, two second hand. For sale by

A. A. McKETHAN.

June 2, 1851. 74-tf

DOMESTICS.

LITTLE River Osnabergs; 7-8 and 4-4 Sheetings always on hand, and for sale at Factory prices, by

STARR & WILLIAMS.

June 7, 1851. 75-tf

N. KING and A. McMILLAN have entered into copartnership in the Distillery of Turpentine, and have erected a Still on the West side of the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road, 8 miles from Fayetteville.

N. KING.
A. McMILLAN.

May 9.—71tf

Wanted.

WE wish to buy 20,000 barrels Turpentine.

KING & McMILLAN.

LESSONS IN MUSIC.

L. H. WHITAKER would respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, that he has again commenced giving Lessons on the Piano Forte. He returns his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore received, and humbly solicits a continuance of the same. All pains shall be taken for the advancement of his pupils.

Instruction also given on the Guitar.

☞ Pianos tuned and repaired in the best manner. L. H. WHITAKER.

August 24, 1850. 34tf

BAGGING AND ROPE.

OUR COTTON BAGGING AND ROPE have arrived. Our friends can send in their orders, and they shall be supplied.

COOK & TAYLOR.

August 18, 1851. 14tf

P. P. JOHNSON

HAS JUST RECEIVED and offers for sale, cheap,—

75 bags superior Rio COFFEE,
25 barrels Coffee Sugar,
50 barrels Mackerel, Nos. 1, 2 and 3.
Loaf and Granulated Sugar.

—ALSO—

A large assortment of Iron and Nails, Shovels, Spades, Trace Chains, Shovels and Tongs, Blacksmiths' Bellows, Anvils, Vises, Hammers, Planes, Augers and Chisels, Files, Collins's Axes, &c.

August 16, 1851. 14tf

FRESH TEAS.

EXTRA FINE HYSON,
Do do Imperial,
Do do Gunpowder,
Do do Oolong, and
Young Hyson TEAS, of superior quality.

—ALSO—

Chocolate, Barley, Salad Oil, Mustard, Yeast Powders, &c. For sale by

SAM'L J. HINSDALE.

April 21. 68tf

Dr. T. D. HAIGH,

HAS taken an Office on Hay Street, West of the Hotel Buildings.

July 14, 1851. 4-tf

MINERAL WATER.

S. J. HINSDALE is prepared to furnish his customers with SODA or MINERAL WATER, with a variety of Syrups, all of a quality unsurpassed.

April 21. 68tf

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Varnish, &c.



SAMUEL J. HINSDALE

Offers for sale an extensive assortment of GOODS, among which are the following:

Opium, Camphor, Castor Oil, Alcohol, Sulphur, Aloes, Magnesia, Rhubarb, Morphine, Quinine, Cream Tartar, Sal Soda, Castile Soap, Super carb. Soda, Epsom Salts, Sponge, Ipecac, Sarsaparilla, Kreosote, Borax, Arrowroot, Isinglass, Gum Arabic, Gum Myrrh, Capsicum, Lobelia, Plasters, Liquorice, Chloroform, Jujube Paste, Copperas, White Lead, Linseed Oil, Train Oil, Whale Oil, Sperm Oil, Sweet Oil, Neatsfoot Oil, Copal Varnish, Leather Varnish, Japan Varnish, Window Glass, Putty, Pumice Stone, Chrome Green, Chrome Yellow, Lampblack, Patent Plack, Terra de Sienna, Umber, Black Lead, Litharge, Red Lead, Patent Dryer, Whiting, French Yellow, Yellow Ochre, Venetian Red, Spanish Brown, Prussian Blue, Sand-paper, Starch, Sal Eratus, Mustard, Spice, Nutmegs, Pepper, Hops, Indigo, Madder, Saltpetre, Ginger, Glue, Annato, Cloves, Mace, Burning Fluid, Alum, Oxalic Acid, White Brick, Tripoli, Wash Brushes, Paint Brushes, Varnish Brushes, Scrubbing ditto, Shoe do., Tooth do., Hair do., Logwood, Red wood, Black Ink, Opodeldoc, &c., with a general assortment of Medicines; Chemicals of all kinds; French and English Perfumery and Soaps; with a full assortment of all the leading Patent Medicines now in use.

Orders from the country promptly attended to, and goods carefully packed.

☞ The Subscriber feels assured that he can meet the wishes of the purchaser in regard to quality and price.

S. J. HINSDALE, Druggist.

October 12, 1850. 42tf

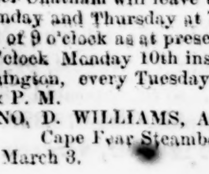
Fire Insurance.

THE ÆTNA Insurance Company of Hartford, having paid the tax imposed by the Revenue Law of the late Legislature, will continue its Agency in Fayetteville, under the management of the undersigned, who is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation about 30 years. Its capital is **$300,000.** The Hon. Thos. K. Brace was its first President, and he still holds that office; and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent.

March 10, 1851. 62-tf



NOTICE.

THE Steamer Chatham will leave this place every Monday and Thursday at 7 o'clock, A. M., (instead of 9 o'clock as at present,) commencing at 7 o'clock Monday 10th inst. Time of leaving Wilmington, every Tuesday and Friday at 2 o'clock P. M.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS, Agent
Cape Fear Steamboat Co.

Fayetteville, March 3.

LAND FOR SAL[E]

THE Subscriber will sell to the highe[st bid]der, on the first day of November ne[xt]

500 Acres of LAND,

Lying on Joe's Creek, about seven miles [...] of Laurel Hill, on the old Stage Road in [...] Carolina, Richmond county. The place is [...] in nearly all parts of the country by the [...] of Rock Dale. There is as good a mill s[...] it as is in the State, with a Corn and [...] Mill now in operation. Also a good Cott[...] and Press. About 150 acres open land [...] the remainder fairly timbered. The land is adapted for Corn and Cotton. The situation healthy, well watered, with a good [...] house, kitchen, smoke house, and other [...] sary out-buildings; all in good repair. [...] wishing to purchase at private sale, can [...] by calling on me between this and the day sale above mentioned.

Also, another tract of Land, containing [...] acres, in two miles of the above, lying [...] ver Creek; about 80 acres open, the rest timbered. This is as good Cotton land as is in the lower part of Richmond county, level and stiff, with about 60 acres planted in Cotton; and my calculation is, if no [...] gets into it, to gather upwards of 40 bags [...] buildings are good, and fine healthy water cannot be surpassed in the State.

Persons desirous of a good bargain are advised to apply early.

Should this property be sold at private [...] notice to that effect will be given.

JOHN P. WRIGHT

Aug. 15, 1851. [...]

Two Valuable Plantation[s] FOR SALE.

THE Subscribers, being desirous to [...] farther South, offer their Plantation[s for] sale, known as the Tony's Ford Land[s ...] lands are situated on Little River, Montgomery County, nine miles above its confluence with Great Pedee, within 3 miles of Richmond [coun]ty line, where the Fayetteville and Centr[al Plank] Road is contemplated to pass, 38 miles [from] Cheraw, on the road leading from Fayet[teville] to Salisbury. The lands are equal in [...] of soil to any in North Carolina, containing 1200 acres, 400 of which is bottom land [...] portion of which is adapted to the produc[tion of] Cotton, making an average of about [...] per acre. The high land is also good [...] lands are well drained, and as little ex[posed to] freshets as any on the river, and in a [...] good cultivation, (we being the judges [...] productions would average from 5 to [...] els of Corn, from 6 to 800 bushels of [...] from 16 to 18,000 lbs. of seed Cotton, [...] less adapted to the production of this [...] situations are healthy, containing seven [...] springs that have never been known to [...] On one of the Plantations there is a com[mo]dious two-story Building, now being [...] painted, and also a large new Gin-house [...] on the most approved plan, with a new [...] press; the other out-buildings in good [...] On the other Plantation there is a com[fortable] Dwelling, large Gin-house and Cotton [...] with other necessary out-buildings [...] good Orchard. The premises can be [...] jointly or separately. Those wishing [to pur]chase land of the most superior qua[lity will] find it to their interest to examine be[fore mak]ing other purchases, as it is rare that [such in]ducements are held out to land buyers [...] will sell on reasonable and accom[modating] terms. Post Office address, McCallum's [...] N. C.

Also, one other Tract, within 2 [...] the above, and situated on Little [...] taining 600 acres. There is a good M[ill ...] it, with a Grist Mill in operation. A [...] can be built with but little cost; and as [...] is in considerable demand, would be a [profita]ble business. There are about 100 acres [...] land on the tract, principally bottom [...] good quality. The land is well timbered [...] ly long leaf pine, and convenient to the [...] good bargain will be given.

W. N. PEA[COCK]
C. PEACOCK

Sept. 9, 1851. [...]

Strawberry Plants.

I HAVE six varieties of STRAWBE[RRY] ready for delivery, all fine, and so[me of the] very best in cultivation, measuring from [...] inches in circumference, under the prop[er treat]ment. Prices from $1 to $2 per hundred [...] from 10 to 25 cents per dozen.

Now is the best time to plant, if the [ground be] trenched 18 inches or 2 feet deep, and [well en]riched. The Plants should be shaded [...] days with boards leaned on the South s[ide ...] they cannot be shaded, plant at any time [...] Winter or Spring.

C. LUTTERLOH, [...]

Sept. 6, 1851.

$300 REWAR[D]

ESCAPED from the Jail of Kershaw [...] on Monday the 14th day of Ju[ly ...] SAMUEL J. LOVE, who was convicted [of the] murder of Robert J. Lester, at Spring [...] Court, 1851. Said Love is about 20 [years] of age, six feet two inches high, (and [...] regards his height, but supposed to be [...] bouts,) has dark hair, and of a sallow [complex]ion, with a downcast look; some of his teeth a little decayed, and follows the [occupa]tion of a Carpenter.

I will give the above reward to any [one] who will apprehend the said S. J. Lo[ve and] lodge him in any Jail in this State, or [Two Hun]dred and Fifty Dollars for his safe con[finement] in any Jail in the United States, so that [I] get him.

JOHN INGRAM, S[heriff]

Camden, S. C., Aug. 30, 1851. [...]

Clothing! Clothi[ng]

Call and examine before you buy [...]

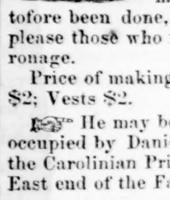
THE undersigned has just received [...] ed his Stock of

Cloths, Cassimeres, and Ve[stings]

Consisting of black, brown, green a[nd ...] Cloths, of various qualities; fancy a[nd ...] Silk, Satin, Velvet and Cassimere Ve[stings of] the most fashionable colors. Also, Bro[...] fancy Cassimeres, of the most fashionab[le ...] tions.

☞ A select assortment of READ[Y-MADE] CLOTHING, consisting of Overcoats, Ov[...] close-bodied Sack and Frock Coats, of [...] styles; fancy and plain Silk and Cassime[re ...] of superior cut and workmanship, an[d ...] most fashionable colors.

Persons wishing to purchase any of the[se] articles, would do well to call and exa[mine] Stock.



The Subscriber in[tends to] carry on the TAILORI[NG BU]SINESS in all its various [branch]es. As he has taken [...] tions in Cutting from one [of the] best instructers in N[ew York] City, he flatters himself [that he] can carry on the busin[ess with] more success than it has [here]tofore been done, and will spare no pa[ins to] please those who may favor him with their [pat]ronage.

Price of making Coats, from $8 to $[...] $2; Vests $2.

☞ He may be found at the Store [...] occupied by Daniel Clark, one door [...] the Carolinian Printing Office, and fr[...] East end of the Fayetteville Hotel.

HUGH GRA[HAM]

Sept. 6, 1851.

WANTED.

THE Subscriber wishes to purchase [...] lbs. RAGS, for which the highe[st] prices will be paid on delivery in Fayett[eville]

DAVID MU[...]

Rockfish, Cumberland, Aug. 20, 1851.

TURNIP SEED.

ENGLISH White Dutch, large English [Nor]folk, Ruta Baga Turnip Seed, rece[ived this] day and for sale by

S. J. HINS[DALE]

August 4.

CHECKS.

ON ALL THE BANKS IN FAYETTE[VILLE]

Just Printed and for Sale at this Office.